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The BULLETIN

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SCHOOL YEAR 1956-1957 v. 31 #1

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THE BULLETIN of the

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

January 1957 Volume XXXIII Number One 1956-1957

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The reports of the Jury in the BULLETIN are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the Jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the Jury.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION
FALL TERM 1956-1957 CLASS A PROBLEM

VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

TITLE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZES:

Sponsors, members of the Tile Council of America, Inc.

First Prize	$100.00
Second Prize	50.00
Five prizes, each	25.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks between September 15 and November 26, 1956.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

Registration fee of $2.50 must be paid for submission of entry in national evaluation judgment. (Remittance to be made payable to National Institute for Architectural Education.)

Each entry and all parts thereof must be identified in the lower right-hand corner as follows: a) full name; b) affiliation, i.e., school or supervisor; c) Class and title of the problem.

A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in upper right-hand corner.

Entries must be sent prepaid, upon completion.

The following information must be mailed at the time of shipping: a) Class and title of problem; b) Dates during which problem was executed; c) name or list of names of competitors; d) name and address to which results of competition are to be mailed; e) express receipt number and date of shipment. If a duplicate list is sent, one will be returned with notation of outcome. A separate alphabetical listing of entries for each class of series would be appreciated.

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Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judgment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE, as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared.

Circular of Information for 1956-1957 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM

VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

CLASS A PROBLEM

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZES

Program by Burton L. Rockwell, Jr., San Francisco, Calif.

MR. ROCKWELL, born in Utica, N. Y., pursued his studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology receiving his Master's degree in architecture in 1947. He served as Captain in the Corps of Engineers and Camouflage Officer and Company Commander. He has been with John Lyon Reid of San Francisco since 1947 becoming a partner in the firm in 1953. He has been in charge of Hillsdale H. S., San Mateo, Tierra Linda Intermediate School, San Carlos, Lake Merced Elementary School, San Lorenzo Valley H. S. all national award winning work. He is Chairman of the School Committee of the Northern California Chapter of the AIA.

PREFACE

Secondary Education in the United States has become not only a privilege but a requirement, by law or social pressure, for virtually all of today's adolescents. For some students high school leads to college or university training. For large numbers of students, however, secondary education is by design, terminal, vocational education. A school system can offer vocational training in the academic high school or, where enrollment is sufficiently large, in a separate Vocational Arts High School.

EDUCATIONAL SCOPE

A Vocational Arts High School, as viewed in this problem, seeks to prepare a student for entering the business or industrial activities of his community. It therefore concentrates on skills to a larger extent than an Academic High School. Yet skills are not of first importance in vocational education. It would be impossible to teach all of the skills of business and industry. Many of the skills which are taught have to be modified and relearned on the job. While training in skills is valuable in determining aptitudes and remains important in the curriculum, a vocational education must also afford a broad acquaintance with industrial processes and organization, with business methods, with social and economic implications of business and industry, with sources of materials and conservation, and with opportunities and requirements of employment. While this indicates a difference of orientation from an academic education, it must be kept in mind that academic subjects acquire a special importance. What formal education the vocational arts student is to receive in English, languages, Social Sciences, Mathematics and, in fact, in any non-vocational subject, must be offered in the Vocational High School. The objective which is of first importance is the equipping of the student for the full responsibility of Citizenship. Training in skills, therefore, represents less than half of the instruction given.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The governing board of a high school district serving a western city with a population of approximately 150,000 has determined that vocational training in industrial and business subjects shall be taken out of the academic high schools of the district and combined in a separate four-year vocational high school. An enrollment of 1,000 (700 boys and 300 girls) is anticipated. About 500 of the boys would be enrolled in industrial subjects. The remaining 200 boys and virtually all of the 300 girls would be enrolled in business subjects.

The general subjects initially offered to both industrial and business students would be: English, Foreign Languages, Social Sciences, Sciences, Mathematics.

The business subjects initially offered would be: Merchandising, Office Practice, Duplication, Stenography, Typing, and Bookkeeping.

The industrial shop subjects initially offered would be: General Shop, Woodworking, Metals, Automobile, Electrical, and Electronics.

Physical Education would be a required course for one period each day for each student.

ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM

SHOPS (each to have in addition to the interior area given a paved shop yard of equal area):

4 shops 1000 sq. ft. each with additional 250 sq. ft. of storage and tool space .... 5,000 sq. ft.
(1 general, 2 electrical, 1 electronic)

4 shops 2400 sq. ft. each with additional 600 sq. ft. of storage, tool and finishing rooms .... 12,000 sq. ft.
(1 general, 1 woodworking, 1 metals, 1 electronic)

4 shops 3000 sq. ft. each with additional 750 sq. ft. of storage, tool and finishing

rooms (1 woodworking, 1 metals, 2 automobile)	15,000 sq. ft.
2 mechanical drawing rooms each 1500 sq. ft.	3,000 sq. ft

SPECIAL BUSINESS CLASSROOMS:

2 adjoining business education offices each 100 sq. ft.	200 sq. ft.
5 business education classrooms at 750 sq. ft.	3,750 sq. ft.
5 business education class rooms each 1,200 sq. ft.	6,00 sq. ft.
1 store room	200 sq.ft.

ACADEMIC:

4 departmental offices each 100 sq. ft.	400 sq.ft.
12 academic classrooms each 750 sq. ft.	9,000 sq. ft.
6 academic classrooms each 1,200 sq. ft.	7,200 sq. ft.
Library with office and work room	2,400 sq. ft.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

Exhibition gymnasium adaptable for assembly use with folding chairs, with bleachers for 1000 (adequate storage space for chairs to be provided)	10,000 sq. ft.
Enclosed platform opening into gymnasium	2,400 sq. ft.
Girls' gymnasium	7,200 sq. ft.
2 special exercise rooms each 1,200 sq. ft.	2,400 sq. ft.
Boys' locker room and showers	7,000 sq. ft.
2 boys' team rooms each 1,200 sq. ft.	2,400 sq. ft.
Girls' locker room and showers	3,000 sq. ft.

ADMINISTRATION:

General office	400 sq. ft.
Attendance office	400 sq. ft.
4 private offices each 120 sq. ft.	480 sq. ft.
2 conference rooms each 200 sq. ft.	400 sq. ft.
Counseling office and waiting	400 sq. ft.
6 counseling rooms each 100 sq. ft.	600 sq.ft.
Health unit	300 sq. ft.
Records room	200 sq. ft.
Storage	200 sq. ft.

MUSIC FACILITIES:

4 music practice rooms each 60 sq. ft.	240 sq. ft.
2 instrument storage rooms each 60 sq. ft.	120 sq. ft.
1 group practice room	450 sq. ft.

CAFETERIA:

Lunch room	3,000 sq. ft.
Kitchen	1,200 sq. ft.
Faculty dining room	720 sq. ft.

SERVICES:

Mechanical equipment room or rooms.
Toilets, janitors' rooms.
Custodial storage and office.
Instructional materials storage, approx. 800 sq. ft.
General storage, approx. 800 sq. ft.
Student lockers may be provided along corridors or in separate areas.
One 12" x 12" x 36" locker per student.

OUTDOOR FACILITIES:

Football field and track.
Baseball diamond.
2 softball diamonds.
Girls' soccer field.
2 basketball courts.
4 volley ball courts.

8 tennis courts.
8 handball courts.
Lockers for outdoor facilities.
Swimming pool, 42' x 75'.
Diving pool, near swimming pool, 30' x 42'.
Parking for 250 cars in separate groups convenient for faculty, students and visitors.

CIRCULATION PATTERN

Particular attention is invited to the complex circulation requirements of a high school, including: direct, convenient paths from class to class; good accessibility of administration, library, cafeteria, gymnasium, and locker rooms from all classroom areas; direct communications between indoor and outdoor physical educational facilities; central bus loading and unloading; appropriate pedestrian and automobile approaches from streets and parking areas, non-hazardous delivery routes to shops and storerooms.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

All of the facilities will be open and should function as a unit during the school day.

Almost any facility may be used separately for night school or community purposes. Therefore, it should be possible to open up limited, easily supervised, portions of the school plant.

Noise levels of various activities must be considered in room arrangement.

Utility distribution should serve economically the areas of heavy loading, and should permit easy access to all lines and conduits.

SITE

About forty acres of sloping ground in generally rolling countryside was acquired by the district prior to development of surrounding area. This now lies in the middle of new residential developments. About 20% of the enrollment can be expected to live within walking distance of the site. Two groves of healthy evergreen oaks are the only trees. Entering service for all necessary utilities is available from "A" street.

CLIMATE

No freezing weather and only a few 80°-90° days disturb the normally mild climate. Winter temperatures vary from 45° to 60° and summer temperatures from 55° to 75°.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Site plan at the scale of 100 feet to the inch.

Floor plan or plans at the scale of 1/16" to the foot, indicating where necessary the interior arrangement of the individual spaces.

Necessary sections to show function of spaces and structural schemes, at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.

Drawings that will indicate the architectural character and the use of ceramic facing tile for exterior as well as interior use.

Sufficient identification of room and spaces necessary to explain functioning of the facilities.

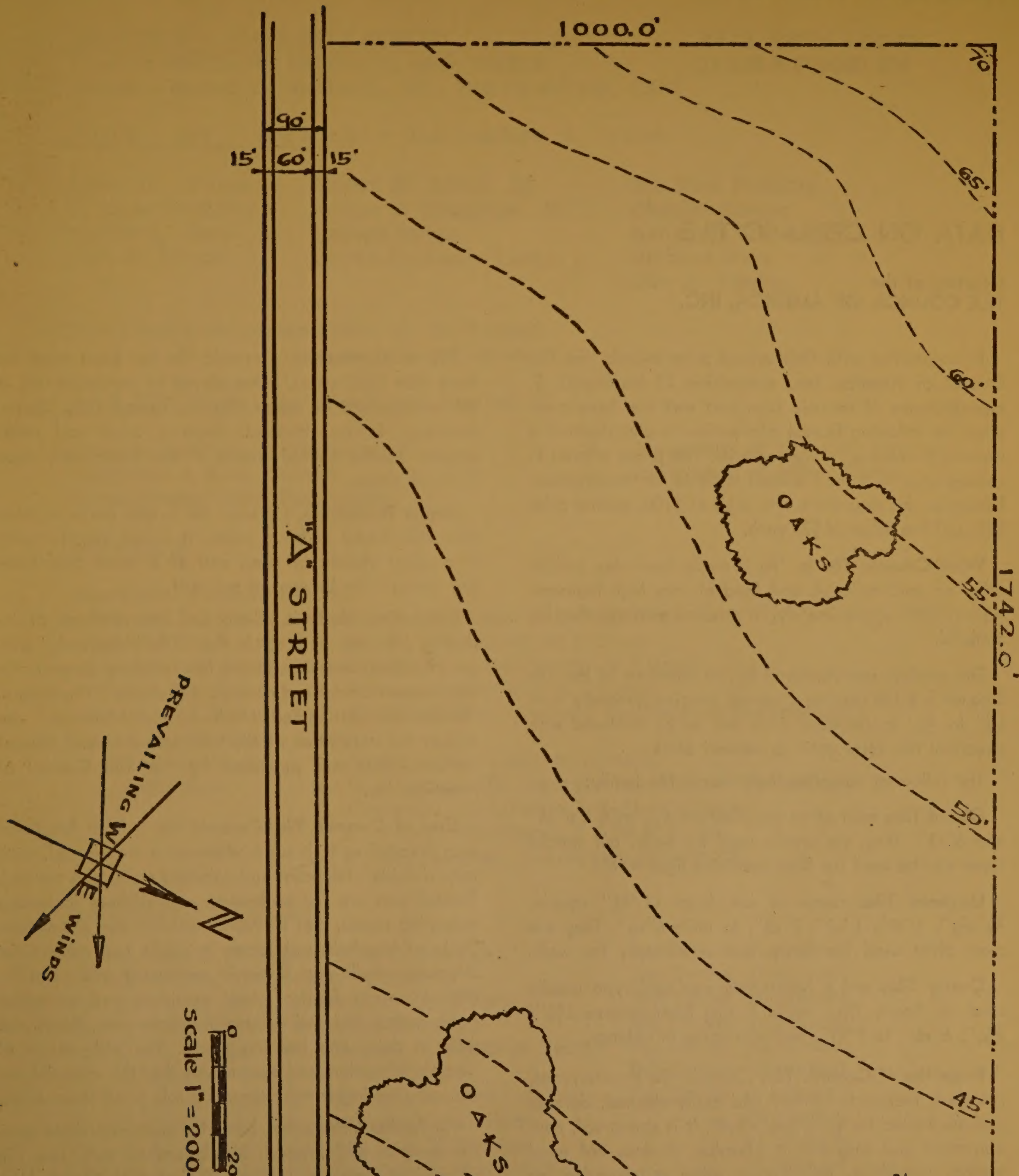
All site and other plans to be oriented in the same direction for comparison.

In addition, the competitor is free to submit any drawings as to circulation, utility distribution or other functions, and material in the manner, form and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully and effectively explains his solution.

All parts of the submission must be uniform in size.

Site plan on page 5

FALL TERM 1956-57 CLASS A PROBLEM — A VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL



DATA ON CERAMIC TILE

Courtesy of the
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.

In conjunction with their annual prize awards, the Tile Council of America, Inc., comprising 23 leading U. S. manufacturers of ceramic floor and wall tile, have compiled the following factual information to give students a working knowledge of the material. The prizes offered in collaboration with the National Institute for Architectural Education this year are a first prize of $100, second prize $50, and five prizes of $25 each.

What Ceramic Tile Is. Tile is made from clay and/or other ceramic materials and fired at very high temperatures (2,000° approximately) to produce a strong, durable material.

The product manufactured by the members of the Tile Council is a tile used as a veneer, ranging generally from ¼" to ¾" in thickness; it is not to be confused with structural tile, terra cotta or cement blocks.

The following comprise the ceramic tile family:

Glazed Tiles most often specified are 4¼"x4¼", 6"x6" and 6"x3". They are usually used for walls, but special types can be used for floor receiving light traffic.

Unglazed Tiles range in size from 11/32" square, ¾"x¾", 1"x1", 1"x2", 2"x2", to units 6"x6". They are most often used for floors, but occasionally for walls.

Quarry Tiles are a heavy-duty unglazed type usually used for floors. They range in size from squares 2¾"x 2¾", 6"x6", to 9"x9", and also come in oblongs.

Properties of Ceramic Tile. Ceramic tile is waterproof, colorfast, fireproof, sanitary and easily cleaned, durable and unaffected by acids and alkalis. It is stainproof, nonabsorbent and resistant to abrasion. It does not need waxing, varnishing, painting or other redecorating, so that it has one of the lowest maintenance costs of all materials.

Tile in Architecture. Ceramic tile has been used for more than 7,000 years. It has played an important role in the architecture of Egypt, Persia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Germany, France, Holland, England, Brazil and other nations. In the United States it has been used since Colonial times.

Design Possibilities. Ceramic tile is now made in more than 200 shades of basic colors. It is also manufactured in a great variety of sizes, and as a result practically any pattern can be worked out in it.

Installation Methods. There are two methods of installing tile, one outlined in the "Tile Handbook," with specifications and description for installing ceramic tile with cement mortar and grouted with cement. The second, "K-400 Thin-Setting-Bed Methods and Materials," describes the installation of tile with adhesives and thin-set cements. Both are published by the Tile Council of America, Inc.

Uses of Ceramic Tile. Ceramic tile is both functional and decorative. It is used wherever a waterproof, sanitary, durable, stainproof and colorfast material is needed. Typical uses are for bathrooms and kitchens in homes; operating rooms, diet kitchens, corridors and promenade decks of hospitals; washrooms in public and commercial structures; walls and floors in restaurant and cafeteria kitchens; store fronts; school corridors and swimming pool; grease pits and automobile showrooms; floors and walls in dairy and bottling plants. The wide range of ceramic tile colors and sizes means that this material can also play an important decorative role in all these areas.

For further information. Local tile contractore can show tile samples and suggest installations to visit. The Tile Council of America, Inc., at 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., will be glad to answer any special technical questions.

BULLETIN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

VOLUME XXXIII
School Year 1956-1957
NO. ONE Page 1

VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZE
Author - Burton L. Rockwell, Jr., San Francisco, Calif

FALL TERM SERIES
CLASS A PROBLEM

JURY OF AWARD - December 8, 1956

Lewis G. Adams
C. Dale Badgeley
Martin L. Beck
Carl C. Braun
Alonzo W. Clark, III
Arthur S. Douglass, Jr.
Joseph Judge
Julian Clarence Levi
Jan Hird Pokorny
Charles Rieger
Benjamin Schlanger
Richard Stein
Otto J. Teegen

Tile Council Representative: A. D. Pickett
John Bannon

PARTICIPANTS: Number of Entries 41

Georgia Institute of Technology
Oklahoma A & M College
Pennsylvania State University
University of Illinois, Urbana
University of Notre Dame

AWARDS

Honorable Mention Placed	
1st and 1st Prize	R. Fash, Oklahoma A & M College
2nd and 2nd Prize	R. Wirth, University of Illinois
3rd and 3rd Prize	D. Sandy, Jr., University of Illinois
4th and 4th Prize	W. Haney, University of Illinois
5th and 5th Prize	C. A. Blondheim, Georgia Institute of Technology
Honorable Mention and Prize	J. Jasper, University of Illinois
and Prize	R. B. Church, III, Georgia Institute of Technology
	F. Chitwood, Oklahoma A & M. College
	J. E. Peter, Oklahoma A & M College
	J. F. Pappalardo, University of Illinois

REPRODUCTIONS

#1	R. Fash, Oklahoma A & M College	1st Prize	(2 plates)
#2	R. Wirth, University of Illinois	2nd Prize	(3 plates)
#3	D. Sandy, Jr., University of Illinois	3rd Prize	(3 plates)
#4	W. Haney, University of Illinois	4th Prize	(3 plates)
#5	C. A. Blondheim, Georgia Institute of Tech.	5th Prize	(2 plates)
#6	J. Jasper, University of Illinois	6th Prize	(3 plates)
#7	R. B. Church, III, Georgia Institute of Tech.	7th Prize	(2 plates)
#8	F. Chitwood, Oklahoma A & M College		(2 plates)
#9	J. E. Peter, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#10	J. F. Pappalardo, University of Illinois		(2 plates)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MARTIN L. BECK

It was fitting that the subject of the Tile Council of America competition was a Vocational Arts High School; in it the students had one of the most comprehensive and well conceived programs and site plan to work from. The competitors were tested to the limit of their abilities in analysis and creative synthesis. The jury considered each submission with seriousness and sympathy for the effort expanded, alas only about a third of the problems were held and reviewed after the preliminary screening. The selection of the best seven was not too difficult but the choice of the first and second place winners brought forth some impassioned arguments weighing opposite approaches to planning in an "architectural atmosphere" suitable for a Vocational High School - on this particular site under the ideal climatic conditions described in the program.

Before and during the screening process two sets of jurors worked practically all day, first to determine the criteria by which the prize winners were to be selected and scrutinized each problem in terms of these criteria which were:

1 Site planning, utilization of slope, the relation between enclosed space and play and
la landscaped areas.
2 Grouping of program elements.
3 Space organization of the circulation between the units.
4 Buildability of scheme.
5 Architectural expression.
6 Specialized expression of ceramic design.

First Prize, Honorable Mention Placed First: R. Fash, Oklahoma A & M College. This submission was placed first for meeting most of the criteria with flying colors. His student traffic pattern was direct and simple from the moment one stepped off the school bus. There was a naturalness about the whole composition and no guide was needed to get around. All of the major elements were in proper relation to one another; the shops with their noise were properly segregated from the academic group. Grouping the buildings on the milder portion of the slope was commended since it permitted easy servicing of the shop areas. The placement of the football field assumed a good amount of cut and fill and utilization of earth banks for the stadium seating. The jury admired the whole composition particularly the imaginative handling of the athletic building which gave evidence of a skilled designer at work. There was some criticism of the circular shape of the library, as it is one of the most difficult shapes to organize for this purpose, not being expansible it limits the book capacity. The tile detail was sufficiently promising.

Second Prize, Honorable Mention Placed Second: R. Wirth, University of Illinois. This scheme was premiated for its compactness and simplicity. Perhaps it occupied the least amount of building area of all the submissions; and while this was praiseworthy, some members of the jury felt that on a 40 acre site, one does not have to plan a three-story academic group, although economy may favor it very strongly. The concentration of parking in one large area was criticized by some of the jurors. On the other hand the bus loading was very skillfully handled. This submission is particularly commended for the professional character of the drawings.

Third Prize, Honorable Mention Placed Third: D. Sandy, Jr., University of Illinois. This problem was one of the most sensitive and cohesive compositions, praised for offering potentially the most by way of architectural atmosphere in contemporary school design. Regrettably it failed to score higher for the following reasons: Classroom wings were crowded against the northern boundary and the classroom wing which contained most of the classrooms was composed of attenuated rectangular shapes with the short sides to the exterior. The relationship between the gymnasium and the athletic facilities were excellent, especially

for utilizing the least sloping part of the plot.

Fourth Prize, Honorable Mention Placed Fourth: W. Haney, University of Illinois. General site plan was commended. The distribution of parking areas was highly realistic and well handled. Everything seemed to fall in its proper place, but somehow the handling of the architectural elements was not as interesting as in the other submissions. A criticized item was the crowding up of athletic facilities. On the other hand the football field was well oriented in using the bank for seating. The ceramic design was somewhat weak.

Fifth Prize, Honorable Mention Placed Fifth: C. A. Blondheim, Georgia Institute of Technology. This is a workmanlike solution in which the grouping of the elements was acceptable, however, the jury was critical of the relation of the classroom wings abutting the shop area. They also felt that the concentration of parking in front of the school was somewhat detrimental; and the servicing of the shop area and the cafeteria left something to be desired. The tile detail was not sufficiently developed to merit full consideration but the idea of a pierced tile panel appealed to the jury.

Sixth Prize, Honorable Mention: J. Jasper, University of Illinois. This solution was perhaps too concentrated in plan for the site, but was highly commended for its overall presentation and particularly the solution of the tile detail.

Seventh Prize, Honorable Mention: R. B. Church Georgia Institute of Technology. This drawing was premiated not so much for its overall plan, but for its search of an architectural character in terms of ceramic tile, and its handling of the various facades, emphasizing the author's concern for ceramic tile.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION
FALL TERM 1956-1957 CLASS B PROBLEM

A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

KAWNEER PRIZES: Sponsor, Kawneer Company of Niles, Michigan

First Prize	**$100.00**	**Third Prize**	**$50.00**
Second Prize	**75.00**	**Fourth Prize**	**25.00**

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks between September 15 and November 26, 1956.

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Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

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A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in upper right-hand corner.

Entries must be sent prepaid, upon completion.

The following information must be mailed at the time of shipping: a) Class and title of problem; b) Dates during which problem was executed; c) name or list of names of competitors; d) name and address to which results of competition are to be mailed; e) express receipt number and date of shipment. If a duplicate list is sent, one will be returned with notation of outcome. A separate alphabetical listing of entries for each class of series would be appreciated.

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PROGRAM

A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

CLASS B PROBLEM

KAWNEER COMPANY PRIZES

Program by Donald W. Love, Buffalo, New York

DONALD W. LOVE of Buffalo is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame, 1935. He formed a partnership in 1941 with Frederick C. Backus and David B. Crane. Mr. Love is a member of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter of the AIA, New York State Association of Architects, Buffalo and Erie County Planning Association and the Engineering Society of Buffalo. The firm has engaged in residential, commercial, housing and church work in the Buffalo area.

PROBLEM

A progressive, independent Protestant church group plans to build a church activities building on a large lot adjacent to the existing church site. The activities and facilities of the community center are to be kept completely separate from the adjoining church site except possibly for a walkway. The building should be contemporary with an inviting cheerful appearance.

SITE

The site is a 180' x 350' corner lot facing on streets on north and west with the major street on the west (180' frontage). The lot is level and contains many tall trees (50-60 ft.)

FACILITIES

Auditorium (approx. 2500 sq. ft.) to seat 200 in folding chairs. Raised platform at one end for small theatricals, banquets, occasional chapel services, etc.

Gymnasium (approx. 3000 sq. ft.) for basketball games and dances.

Dressing Rooms—Two men's and two women's toilets, showers, and locker space.

Meeting Rooms—One larger to seat 20-30 people, and one smaller for 10-20 people.

Reading Room (approx. 300 sq. ft.), quiet room with bookshelves and reading tables.

Lounge (approx. 600 sq. ft.) for relaxing, ping pong, cards, etc.

Arts and Crafts Rooms—Two rooms (each approx. 400 sq. ft.) for painting, woodworking, etc., with adjacent storage room for supplies and finished work.

Boy Scout Room (approx. 200 sq. ft.) with adjacent storage room (100 sq. ft.) for camp and game equipment.

Kitchen (approx. 300 sq. ft.) with facilities for serving food cafeteria style.

OFFICES

General office with provision for one desk and files.

Director's office.

Conference room and office (approx. 300 sq. ft.) for women's club, trustees, etc.

Boiler room (approx. 300 sq. ft.) required for all mechanical equipment.

Storage room—Space for storing folding chairs and tables. Adequate coat storage, toilets and janitors' closets should be provided.

Site development—Provide play area for younger children's activities; off street parking for 30 cars.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Site plan indicating play areas and parking, at the scale of 1/32" to the foot.

Floor plan or plans at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

A section which best explains the design at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

At least one elevation to show character of building at scale of 1/8" to the foot.

The competitor is free to submit additional drawings or any other material in the manner, form, and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully and effectively explains his solution.

All plans should be oriented with the East compass point at the top of the sheet.

All parts of submission must be uniform in size.

A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

KAWNEER COMPANY PRIZES
Author - Donald W. Love, Buffalo, New York

FALL TERM SERIES
CLASS B PROBLEM

JURY OF AWARD - December 8, 1956

Giorgio Cavaglieri
Harvey P. Clarkson
Bernard de Premorvan
Edward R. DeZurko
Jose A. Fernandez
Armistead Fitzhugh
Richard H. Granelli
Joseph Judge
Willis N. Mills
Benjamin Moscowitz

The Kawneer Company Representative: Nicholas Constant

PARTICIPANTS: Number of Entries 59

Idaho State College
Oklahoma A & M College
Pennsylvania State University
University of Illinois, Urbana
University of Notre Dame

AWARDS

Honorable Mention Placed

1st and First Prize:	J. Van Ryzin, University of Illinois
2nd and Second Prize:	W. E. Spangler, University of Illinois
3rd and Third Prize:	L. Olson, University of Illinois
4th and Fourth Prize:	G. R. Haselhuhn, University of Illinois
5th and	R. L. Luley, Oklahoma A & M College
Honorable Mention:	C. Kaufman, Pennsylvania State University J. Hill, University of Illinois M. K. Hoffner, University of Illinois D. P. Rogers, University of Illinois A. Tubinas, University of Illinois

REPRODUCTIONS

#11	J. Van Ryzin, University of Illinois	1st Prize	(2 plates)
#12	W. E. Spangler, University of Illinois	2nd Prize	(1 plate)
#13	L. Olson, University of Illinois	3rd Prize	(2 plates)
#14	G. R. Haselhuhn, University of Illinois	4th Prize	(2 plates)
#15	R. L. Luley, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#16	C. Kaufman, Pennsylvania State University		(1 plate)
#17	J. Hill, University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#18	M. K. Hoffner, University of Illinois		(2 plates)
#19	D. P. Rogers, University of Illinois		(2 plates)
#20	A. Tubinas, University of Illinois		(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY BERNARD A.M. dePREMORVAN

The panel of judging architects stood for long hours to award these prizes. I, too, stood - and I felt wonderful, we were back in school! For hours I learned and I worried. A member of the jury should judge a fellow's work - How? Through my own eyes trying to run an office? Should one encourage the student to produce "cliches and deja vus" or should I try to find that one which clicked and kicked and made you say, "I should have thought of that", the one which already is "avant garde". Well, I was not alone, fortunately my colleagues with the same worries made choices which I am sure reflected sound thinking.

In general criticism, I would like to point out the following: The jury was much concerned about stage dimensions; many stages in the New York area are so cramped that jury reaction was expected. So, watch your stage dimensions; it may look good in your plans but why don't you scale it? Also if you have a stage, use judgment and provide some access to it.

As for practical considerations, provision for two men's and two women's toilets does not mean four rooms in a row - one man - one woman - and so on.

Another common fault - bad relationship between plans and elevations.

However, we had some very good plans, some surprising and interesting exterior screen effects, again, "I should have thought of it". There were some beautiful renderings and sketches, one in particular from the midwest, which by itself would have sold the building if no plans had been attached to it.

J. Van Rysin, University of Illinois, was placed first and awarded first prize. The building as conceived, was remarkable for its simplicity. A building which deserves much praise, not only because of its answers to the criteria, but for the way Mr. Van Rysin had worked out the different problems of movement and articulation. (note: Observe how the auditorium and gymnasium with the help of the different corridors could become a huge room for the largest church affair. Some members of the jury thought that the lounge was in the wrong place.)

Second Prize, and Honorable Mention Placed Second was awarded to W. Spangler also of the University of Illinois. With the same solution, but less realistic, he impressed the jury with a photograph of a very well made model. (Mr. Spangler suppose that instead of a modernistic church you would have had to work with an old church located on Springfield St. Urbana, Illinois - the trick would not work!) Actually your church sold us your building. Using the exterior for an outdoor theatre was praised but you used the space to the detriment of parking facilities. Architectural Graphic Standards would have shown you the impossibility of such a parking lot.

Good elevations showed a real interest, but, view of the fireplace marred the lobby, and together with uninteresting corridors, did not give due credit to a well balanced plan.

Also from the University of Illinois, the Honorable Mention Placed 3rd and Third Prize - L. Olson: With the help of a religious motif - three crosses - a very simple elevation was transformed. The jury criticized the overuse of the manufacturer's product. The submission was considered somewhat unrealistic and presented problems of control. Good presentation; very easy to follow.

G. R. Haselhuhn, University of Illinois Honorable Mention Placed Fourth and Fourth Kawneer Prize: A student suddenly conscious that a building has structural elements with which he can play; it was unhappy in that the plan was adapted to the elevation and forced into very unrealistic shapes. The basic idea was different but difficult to grasp and the structure became overpowering. However, the idea was good though in-

completely worked out. Although too monumental in character, the thinking was nevertheless well directed. Unfortunately Mr. Haselhuhn tried to excuse his idea by representing a structural detail which did not explain the structure of the building. The parking problem remained unsolved. The direction of egress was confused.

Honorable Mention Placed 5th, Fifth Kawneer Prize - R. L. Luley, Oklahoma A & M College, should be mentioned for good study.

Honorable Mention to J. Hill, University of Illinois: was commended for his rendering and his ability in sculptural effects.

C. Kaufman, Pennsylvania State University, Honorable Mention: An interesting plan layout. It was considered to be the only one which would have been accepted and built by a church.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION
FALL TERM 1956-1957 CLASS C PROBLEM

A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

HIRONS ALUMNI PRIZE: Sponsor, alumni of Atelier Hirons

The prize is $50.

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks between September 15 and November 26, 1956.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

Registration fee of $2.50 must be paid for submission of entry in national evaluation judgment. (Remittance to be made payable to National Institute for Architectural Education.)

Each entry and all parts thereof must be identified in the lower right-hand corner as follows: a) full name; b) affiliation, i.e., school or supervisor; c) Class and title of the problem.

A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in upper right-hand corner.

Entries must be sent prepaid, upon completion.

The following information must be mailed at the time of shipping: a) Class and title of problem; b) Dates during which problem was executed; c) name or list of names of competitors; d) name and address to which results of competition are to be mailed; e) express receipt number and date of shipment. If a duplicate list is sent, one will be returned with notation of outcome. A separate alphabetical listing of entries for each class of series would be appreciated.

Address all correspondence and shipments to: National Institute for Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Announcement of awards will be made promptly after each judgment. Complete report of judgment together with photographs of premiated designs will be published in the BULLETIN of the NIAE, as soon after the judgment as the material can be prepared.

Circular of Information for 1956-1957 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM

A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

CLASS C PROBLEM

HIRONS ALUMNI PRIZE

Program by Suren Pilafian, Detroit, Michigan

SUREN PILAFIAN studied architecture from 1927 to 1935 at New York University, Pratt Institute and Columbia University; received several scholarships. Practiced in Iran as winner of International Architectural Competition for Teheran Bourse, 1935-38, traveled abroad returning to United States in 1939 and worked in various New York offices. Began practice independently in Detroit in 1942. His practice includes five buildings for Wayne University, Schools, Medical Building, commercial and residential buildings, also group and site planning.

PROGRAM

A city with a population of 500,000 noted for its civic pride, proposes to build a ground Heliport on a level block 300' x 500' surrounded by streets of equal importance, in a portion of its downtown area which is devoid of tall buildings. The Heliport would be used for passenger shuttle service, mail, commuters and taxi service to the City's airport and would consist of the following:

1. Terminal building, having:
    - a) Lobby and waiting room, to accommodate thirty people seated.
    - b) Ticket offices for three airlines, each 400 sq. ft.
    - c) Luggage checking facilities.
    - d) Refreshment and news stand.
    - e) Rest rooms.
    - f) Space for heating equipment, services and supplies (totaling about 1200 sq. ft.).
2. Landing area, having:
    - a) Two take-off, or touchdown, pads, each at least 50 feet square or round, spaced at least 100 feet apart, surrounded by at least 50 feet of safety area, and clearly discernible from the air.
    - b) Parking space for four helicopters.
    - c) Parking space for twenty cars.
    - d) Protective fence 4' high, surrounding field, with suitable gates for passengers and vehicles.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Plan, section and elevation of terminal building, all at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.

Aerial perspective of entire site (to be as large as possible).

All plans to be oriented in same direction.

In addition, the competitor is free to submit any and all material in the manner, form, and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully, and effectively explains his solution.

References:

Heliport Location and Design—Port of New York Authority, Aviation Department.

Heliports in the City Plan—American Society of Planning Officials.

Digest of Helicopter Reports—U. S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

HIRONS ALUMNI PRIZE
Author - Suren Pilafian, Detroit, Michigan

FALL TERM SERIES
CLASS C PROBLEM

JURY OF AWARD - December 8, 1956

Jeffrey Ellis Aronin
John J. Carlos
Rene DeBlonay
Anthony DiSantis
Orest Hladky
Theodore Hood
Joseph Judge
SalvatoreJ. LaSusa
Charles Lee Nutt
Charles F. Schillinger, Jr.
Sherman Schneider
Norbert N. Turkel

PARTICIPANTS: Number of Entries 79.

Georgie Institute of Technology
Oklahoma A & M College
University of Illinois, Urbana
University of Illinois, Chicago
University of Notre Dame

AWARDS

Honorable Mention Placed:	
1st and Prize;	H. Teichert, Georgia Institute of Technology
2nd	T. L. Mularz, University of Illinois
3rd	J. J. Legat, University of Illinois
4th	J. F. Concordet, University of Illinois
5th	J. R. Reich, University of Illinois, Chicago Navy Pier
Honorable Mention:	W. Jacquette, Georgia Institute of Technology
	D. F. Richards, University of Illinois
	S. L. Seaton, University of Illinois
	K. A. Wagner, University of Illinois

REPRODUCTIONS

#21	H. Teichert, Georgia Institute of Technology	Hirons Prize
#22	T. L. Mularz, University of Illinois	
#23	J. J. Legat, University of Illinois	
#24	J. F. Concordet, University of Illinois	
#25	J. R. Reich, University of Illinois, Navy Pier Chicago	
#26	W. Jacquette, Georgia Institute of Technology	
#27	D. F. Richards, University of Illinois	
#28	S. L. Seaton, University of Illinois	
#29	K. A. Wagner, University of Illinois	

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY NORBERT N. TURKEL

The jury felt that this essentially simple planning problem resolved itself into the following specific parts:

a) Site development - ample space for the landing area was considered mandatory. Many otherwise excellent solutions were eliminated on the basis of obstructions in height and area which were felt to create a hazard to the operation of the heliport, while other plans sacrificed excessive areas for the otherwise laudable decorative planting. Convenient and safe access from parking was likewise stressed, as well as coordinated flow of vehicular traffic.

b) The parti - direct and unobstructed access to the landing field through the building was estimated as imperative to the essentially fast moving operation of the facilities. Another aspect preferred by most members of the jury and missing in many submissions was a direct interior connection between the incoming and outgoing lanes of passenger traffic through the station, to permit the utilization of the lounge for awaiting arrivals. The restricted area available for incoming baggage pick-up was criticized in many plans.

The program lent itself naturally to a simple and straightforward solution and in this light the jury took exception to split level facilities, which forced the passengers through unnecessary flights of stairs and complicated traffic, even though some solutions in this category showed exceptional ingenuity of treatment.

As a transportation building, the focal aspect of the main space - the waiting area - should be oriented towards the landing field in as extensive a manner as possible, and in this respect many submissions failed and still others did not use their layout to the best advantage, creating unnecessary visual obstructions in this direction.

Very few plans availed themselves of the logical opportunity of placing the service core in the basement, to the detriment of otherwise successful partis.

Not enough attention was paid in most plans to a pleasant location and orientation of the refreshment facilities, which should have become a considered element both architecturally and economically in terms of the operation of the heliport.

c) The structural and architectural expression - simplicity was the keynote of the jury's awards. Too many solutions were found to be forced into architecturally or structurally predetermined shapes; too many were considerably out of scale in the selection of the structural system which in turn dictated the form. Quite a few expanded the size of the building unnecessarily for dubious effect; others elaborated the forms in a manner out of proportion with the problem, and recent cliches of shell and space-frame construction were abundantly in evidence. The importance of visual interest from the air as well as from the ground was ignored in many cases.

The jury stressed in its final selections the importance of scale, appropriateness, directness and lack of aesthetic affectation which such a building for a "city noted for its civic pride" should have.

H. Teichert, Georgia Institute of Technology awarded Hirons Prize and Honorable Mention Placed 1st: The jury highly commended the simplicity and straightforward handling of the problem resulting in a mature and aesthetically satisfactory solution in appropriate architectural character. The volumes were properly related and well proportioned. Both the planning and delineation showed seriousness of approach. The one point of criticism was the access from the parking to the main entrance which crossed the line of traffic.

T. L. Mularz, University of Illinois awarded Honorable Mention Placed 2nd: A very workable and a most satisfactory location of baggage facilities, this last the best of any submission. The jury questioned, however, the architectural treatment of the masses and the resultant expression.

J. J. Legat, University of Illinois, Honorable

Mention Placed Third: An imaginative and quite exciting solution. The use of water was questioned as to its practicality, though the jury conceded its aesthetic appeal. The jury also questioned the complete separation of the incoming and outgoing lanes of passenger traffic and the location of the waiting room off to the side of the main structure. A highly attractive presentation.

J. F. Concordet, University of Illinois, Honorable Mention Placed 4th: This plan was the best of a large group that placed all the facilities under a single shell roof. The jury commended the interesting handling of the ticket offices as counter height divisions only, and the resultant visually unobstructed space achieved. It was felt that the plan would have benefited by re-positioning the ticket counters at right-angles to the flow of traffic. The location of the service building and the second pool were questionable.

J. R. Reich, University of Illinois, Honorable Mention Placed 5th: The building was well related to the site and answered the requirements of the program except for the separation of the outgoing luggage from the main waiting area. The waiting area, it was felt, was rather restricted in its visual contact with the landing area and in inherent architectural interest.

D. F. Richards, University of Illinois, Honorable Mention: This design was interesting in its unusual approach to the traffic problem and in its handling of the masses. However, the complete separation of the landing facilities and limited field area available eliminated it from consideration for a higher award. The rendering of the aerial perspective was exceptionally well done.

K. A. Wagner, University of Illinois, Honorable Mention: A very good and simple solution of the internal passenger traffic. The structural system, though interesting, does not enhance the visual appeal which such a building merits. The main building is very well related to the site, but the additional structures were considered to create dangerous obstructions.

S. L. Seaton, University of Illinois, Honorable Mention: An imaginative solution and aesthetically quite satisfactory with a professional rendering of the perspective. The jury felt, however, that the graphics interfered with a lucid statement of the solution. The extensive entrance canopy, though attractive, restricts the area available for the landing field - a primary consideration for a successful solution. The jury was not quite clear as to the relation of the high roof to the spaces below.

W. L. Jacquette, Georgia Institute of Technology: Honorable Mention. The building, though simple and direct, suffers in appearance from imposed symmetry. The jury questioned the excessive space allowed in front of the main entrance.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

FALL TERM 1956-1957 EMERSON PRIZE

THE ENTRANCE TO A THEATRE

PRIZE Sponsored by Mr. William Emerson of Boston, Mass.

The Prize is $50.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be executed between 9 A.M., December 1 and 5 P.M., December 17, 1956.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

Registration fee of $2.50 must be paid for submission of entry in national evaluation judgment. (Remittance to be made payable to National Institute for Architectural Education.)

Each entry and all parts thereof must be identified in the lower right-hand corner as follows: a) full name; b) affiliation, i.e., school or supervisor; c) Class and title of the problem.

A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in upper right-hand corner.

Entries must be sent prepaid, upon completion.

The following information must be mailed at the time of shipping: a) Class and title of problem; b) Dates during which problem was executed; c) name or list of names of competitors; d) name and address to which results of competition are to be mailed; e) express receipt number and date of shipment. If a duplicate list is sent, one will be returned with notation of outcome. A separate alphabetical listing of entries for each class of series would be appreciated.

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PROGRAM

THE ENTRANCE TO A THEATRE

Program by Louis I. Kahn, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOUIS I. KAHN, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1924 and has been practicing architecture since 1935. While in association with George Howe and Oscar Stonorov from 1941 to 1946 their work included the Carver Court and Lincoln Road Housing Developments in Coatesville, Pa. and the Pennypack Woods Housing Development in Philadelphia. Since 1947 he has been in independent practice and has been architect for the Weiss House in Norristown, the Genel House in Wynnewood, Pa., the Occupational Therapy Building and a new addition for the Philadelphia Psychiatric hospital; with Douglas Orr of New Haven, the Art Center at Yale University. He is past president of the American Society of Planners and Architects, and the T Square Club of Philadelphia City Planning Commission and Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority; and is Chief Critic at the School of Architecture at Yale University. Mr. Kahn was awarded the Philadelphia Chapter Medal in 1950 and was Resident Architect of the American Academy in Rome 1950-51.

The redevelopment plans for the main business area in the center of a large old city call for the establishment of a new order of movement for the pedestrians and the automobile. This order distinguishes the "corner to corner" movement of the bus from the "go" intentions of the private car and taxi and includes as part of the order of movement the "place to stop"—the parking street and the garage.

In one of the major blocks of this area exists a fine old theatre. Because of its rich traditions and architectural qualities it is proposed to give this theatre more plot room to meet the demands for better circulation and create the space for a setting appropriate to its importance as a place of culture and entertainment. For this purpose several buildings next to the theatre, which have outlived their use, have been razed. In the same block some interior property has been designated as a parking garage to serve adjacent business. It is planned that the same garage may be used for theatre goers at night.

THE NEW ACCESS:

The Theatre seats 2500. It is calculated that during an estimated 20 minute period about 600 cars will stop to discharge passengers. People walking or arriving by public transportation will be relatively few. The problem is to discharge the passenger quickly for entrance into the Foyer, devices for the guiding of movement, and the display relevant to current and future performances.

A NEW FOYER:

The present 40' by 100' Lobby and 20' x 100' Foyer have served adequately so far. But, some advisers in theatre planning favor a larger and better arranged Foyer for those waiting in line for the purchase of tickets, those waiting for friends, those holding tickets and passing thru and those picking up their reservations. It is required therefore, to build a new Foyer for better function and one which reflects the spirit of the vital living theatre.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: (one sheet 31" x 40")

Plot Plan at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.

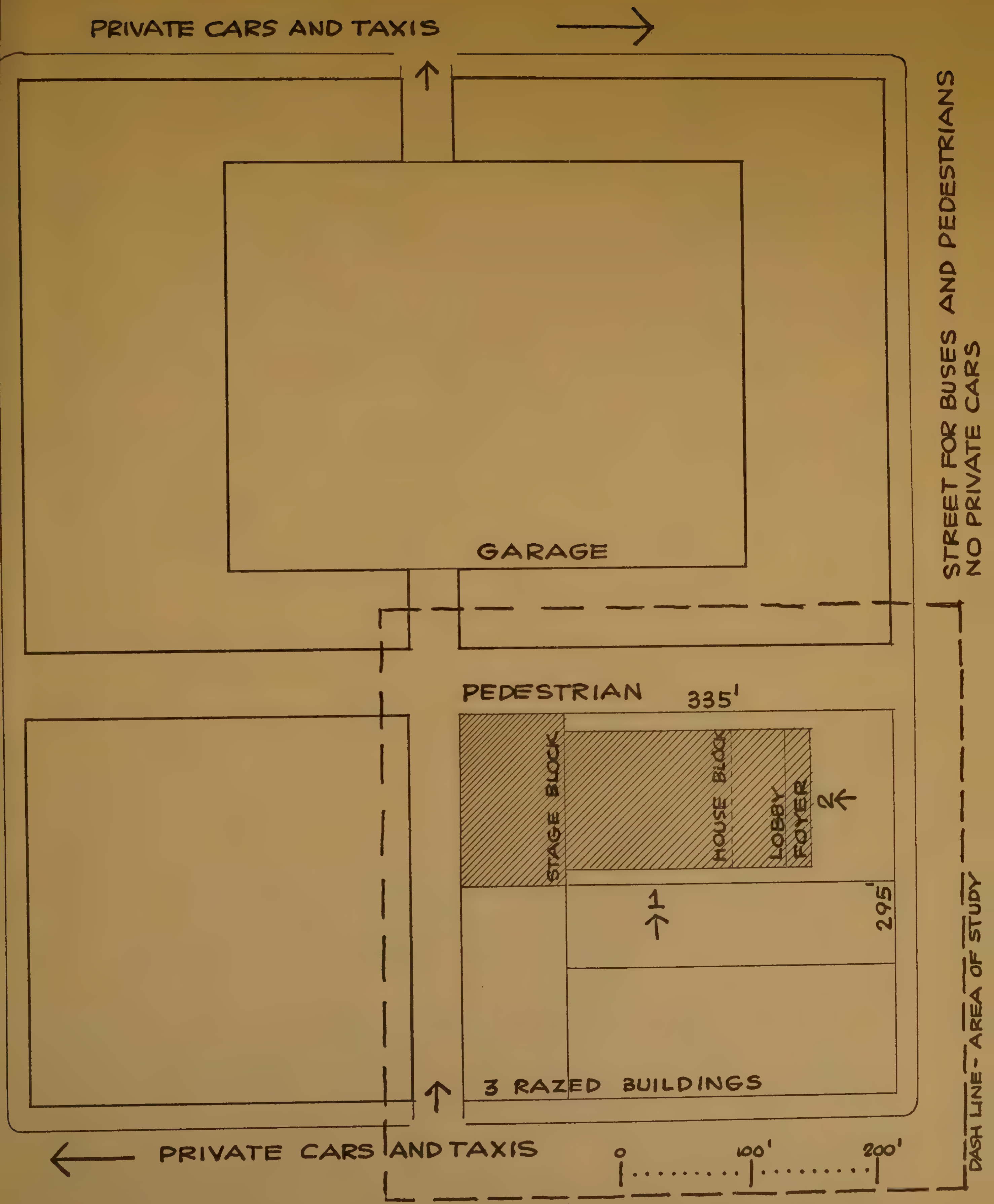
- a) Automobile movement and access to Theatre and stage block.
- b) Sheltered areas from access to Entrance Foyer.
- c) Entrance Foyer.
- d) Treatment of space around Theatre.
- e) All materials for surfacing of the plot.
  Shadows cast should not be opaque.
  Color may be used naturalistically or abstractly to emphasize idea.

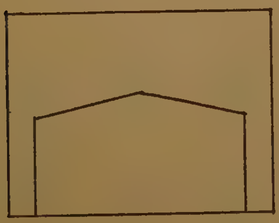
Section or Sections at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

Thru Foyer and Shelters.

Perspective:

This drawing should be as large as possible, and convey the character of the new entrance and other aspects of the new plot.
Color is required.


PRIVATE CARS AND TAXIS
GARAGE
STREET FOR BUSES AND PEDESTRIANS
NO PRIVATE CARS
PEDESTRIAN
335'
STAGE BLOCK
HOUSE BLOCK
LOBBY
FOYER
2
1
295'
3 RAZED BUILDINGS
PRIVATE CARS AND TAXIS
0
100'
200'
DASH LINE - AREA OF STUDY



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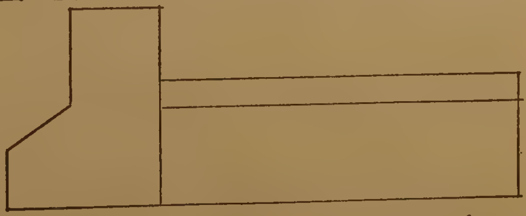


1

THE ENTRANCE TO A THEATER

EMERSON PRIZE
Author - Louis I. Kahn, Philadelphia, Pa.

FALL TERM SERIES
SKETCH PROBLEM

JURY OF AWARD - January 23, 1957

Charles W. Beeston
J. Gordon Carr
Giorgio Cavaglieri
Rene DeBlonay
Bernard dePremorvan
Arthur S. Douglass, Jr.
Joseph Judge
L. Bancel LaFarge
Kenneth K. Stowell

PARTICIPANTS: Number of Entries 28

Oklahoma A & M College
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
The Rice Institute
University of Notre Dame

AWARDS

Honorable Mention Placed

1st and Prize	E. H. Niles, Princeton University
2nd	S. W. Williams, Oklahoma A & M College
3rd	R. A. Wright, Oklahoma A & M College
4th	A. B. Corzilius, Pennsylvania State University
5th	R. L. Rue, Pennsylvania State University

REPRODUCTIONS

#30	E. H. Niles, Princeton University	Emerson Prize
#31	S. W. Williams, Oklahoma A & M College	
#32	R. A. Wright, Oklahoma A & M College	
#33	A. B. Corzilius, Pennsylvania State University	
#34	R. L. Rue, Pennsylvania State University	

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY KENNETH K. STOWELL

The Emerson Prize has alwasy been awarded for the solution of a problem which involved the decorative aspects of architecture and its purpose has been to stimulate the use also of the collaborative arts of painting and sculpture. The program for the competition this year was to design a new entrance and approach for a famous theater in a downtown area. Quite naturally the problem of automobile traffic, one way streets, and the present tempo of life made new systems of approach and departure necessary. The simplicity of driving up and disembarking in front of the old theater was not the solution to the traffic problem. However unintentional this phase of the problem may have been, it was evident that the students' attempts to solve traffic circulation was uppermost in mind, rather than the decorative quality of the designs.

Since there was fortunately no indication in the program of the particular historic style, if any, of the old theater all of the students were free in choosing motifs in the modern mode and materials. Most of the solutions submitted involved all-glass enclosures, supported by slender columns, and cantilever flat roofs. Decorative features were largely abstract designs, some of them quite colorful and pleasant, others sometimes arbitrary and meaningless.

One remarkable feature of nearly all designs was the absolute lack of any signs or announcements of current or future performances. While it was a relief to escape too glaring and blatant use of neon and other signs, there should be some provision for informing the public of the play and players, and it should be an integral part of the design.

While the jury regretted the emphasis on circulation rather than on architectural character, much of its time was spent in the analysis of the traffic solution offered by the students. On the whole the jury was disappointed that so little creative imagination was displayed and that current cliches were the rule.

But to consider the individual prize winner, and the mentions:
The Emerson Prize was awarded to Emery Hamilton Niles, Jr., of Princeton University. The jury would have been glad to have had a model of this particular solution, the functioning of which was a little difficult to understand from the plan, section and perspective. However, this was judged both an imaginative and a pleasing structure that had the necessary dramatic quality to complement the purpose of the old theater itself. It was the most interesting in form of those submitted, attractive in proportion, and its decorative quality derived largely from its own structure. It would certainly provide a most interesting arrival and departure facility for the theater-goer; though it would certainly mean that the drivers of the cars would have to be alert, skillful and believers in signs.

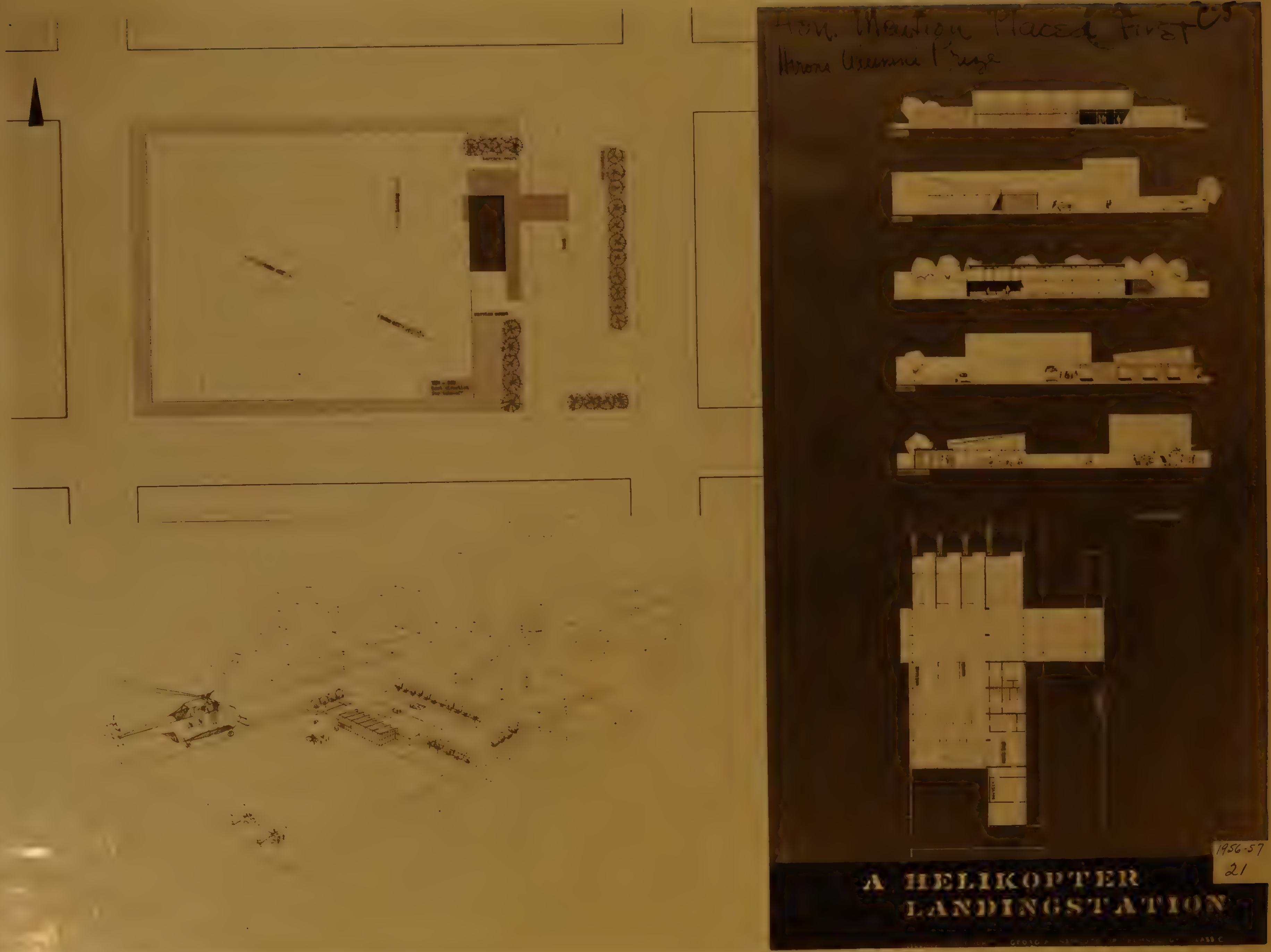
The design submitted by S. W. Williams, of Oklahoma A & M College was very straightforward, and his dual level solution was well served by large split stairways. Ample loading and unloading lengths of curb were provided, and the Plaza treatment of the lower level would be pleasant during the intermissions. The scheme was pleasant, unobtrusive and served the old theater well without competing with it for attention. Some of the right angle turns in the roads would probably be eased by further study.

The solution by R. A. Wright of Oklahoma A & M was also a clean cut two-level solution served by a grand staircase leading to an ample foyer and lobby at street level. The traffic solution was similar to the solution of Mr. Williams, but with even sharper turning radii. The solution was neat and clean and unobtrusive, and provided a spaciousness that would add much to the pleasure of the patrons of the old theater. It provided a pleasantly shaped parklike exterior approach.

Mr. A. B. Corzilius, of Pennsylvania State University, entered a solution with a most attractive use of a promenade level, rather than making a sunken garden. He provided adequate openings in this promenade roof to make the street level attractive also. The segregation of the theater crowd during intermissions from the street level passers-by made the promenade level especially pleasant. Planted areas were provided as backgrounds for suggested sculptural displays. He provided escalators in his new and enclosed foyer portion, if the jury interpreted his drawing correctly. However, it would seem unusual to split the flights as shown, and it would seem also that it might be advisable for the escalators to run in one direction as patrons entered the theater, and in the opposite direction as they departed. Also it would probably have been necessary to provide a stair to permit access or egress irrespective of the direction of the escalators. The automobile circulation was no more tortuous than many of the others and had the advantage of avoiding ramps.

Hon. Mention Placed First C5

[illegible] [illegible] Prize

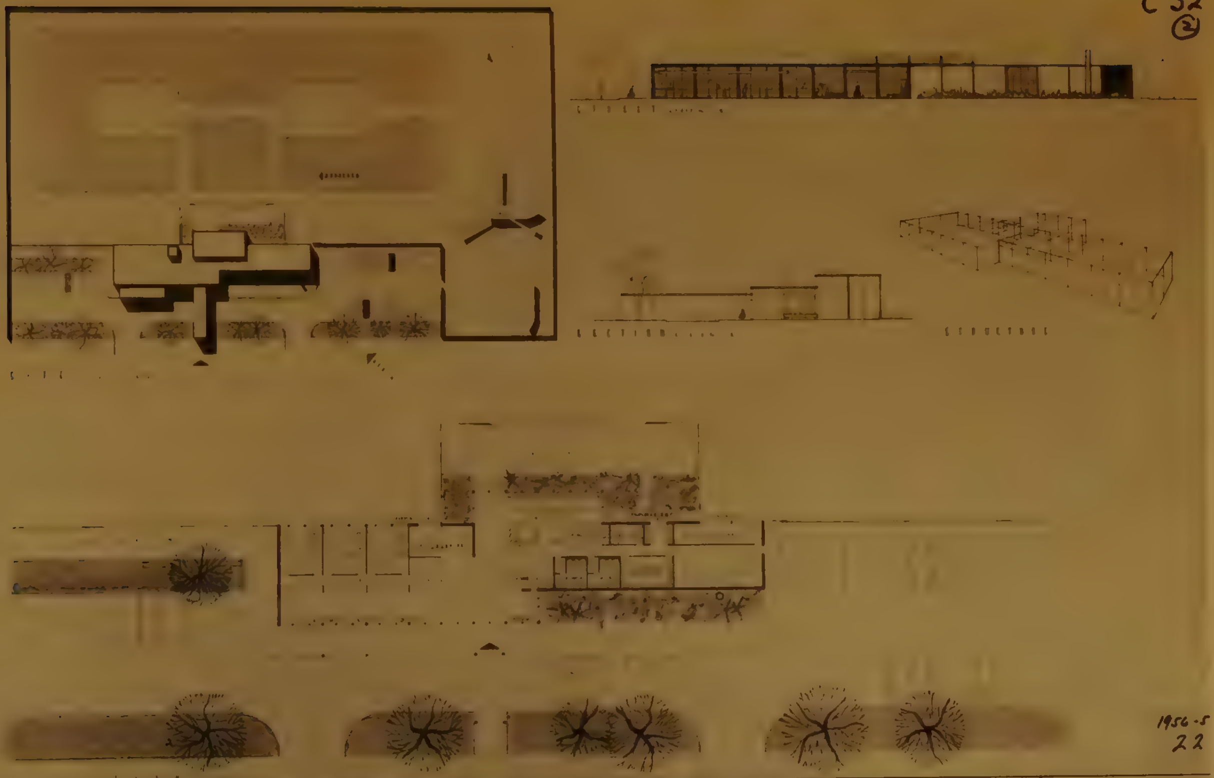


A HELIKOPTER LANDINGSTATION

[illegible] GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY [illegible] CLASS C

1956-57
21

C 32
②



1956-5
22

I A HELIPORT

"A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION"

Honora[illegible] won Placed 2nd C 32
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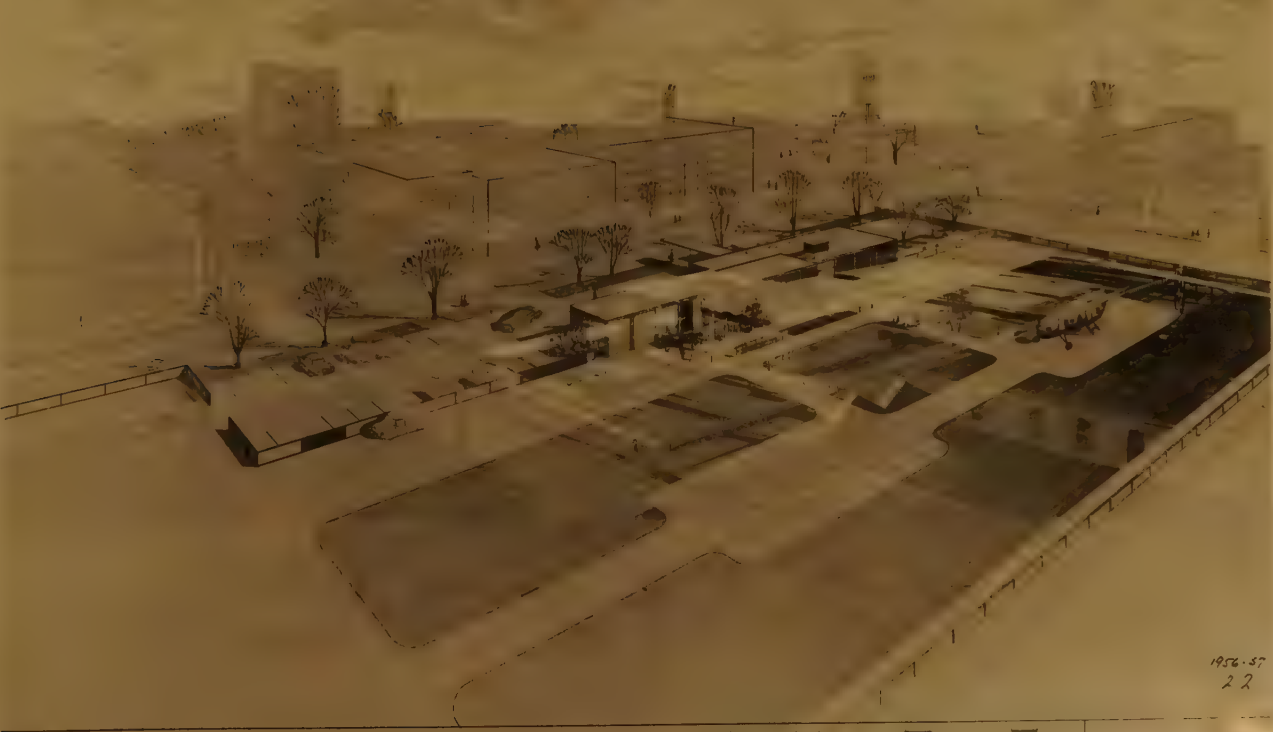
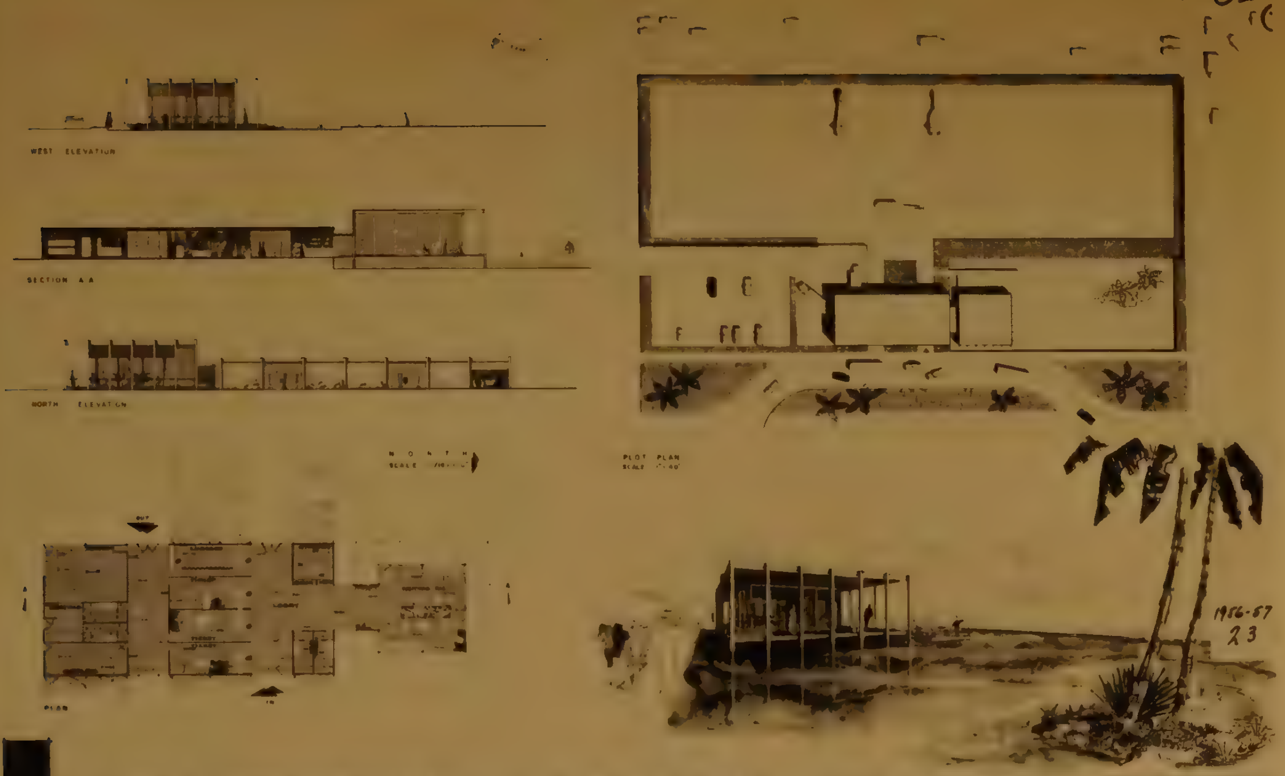


1956-57
22

II A HELIPORT

C25



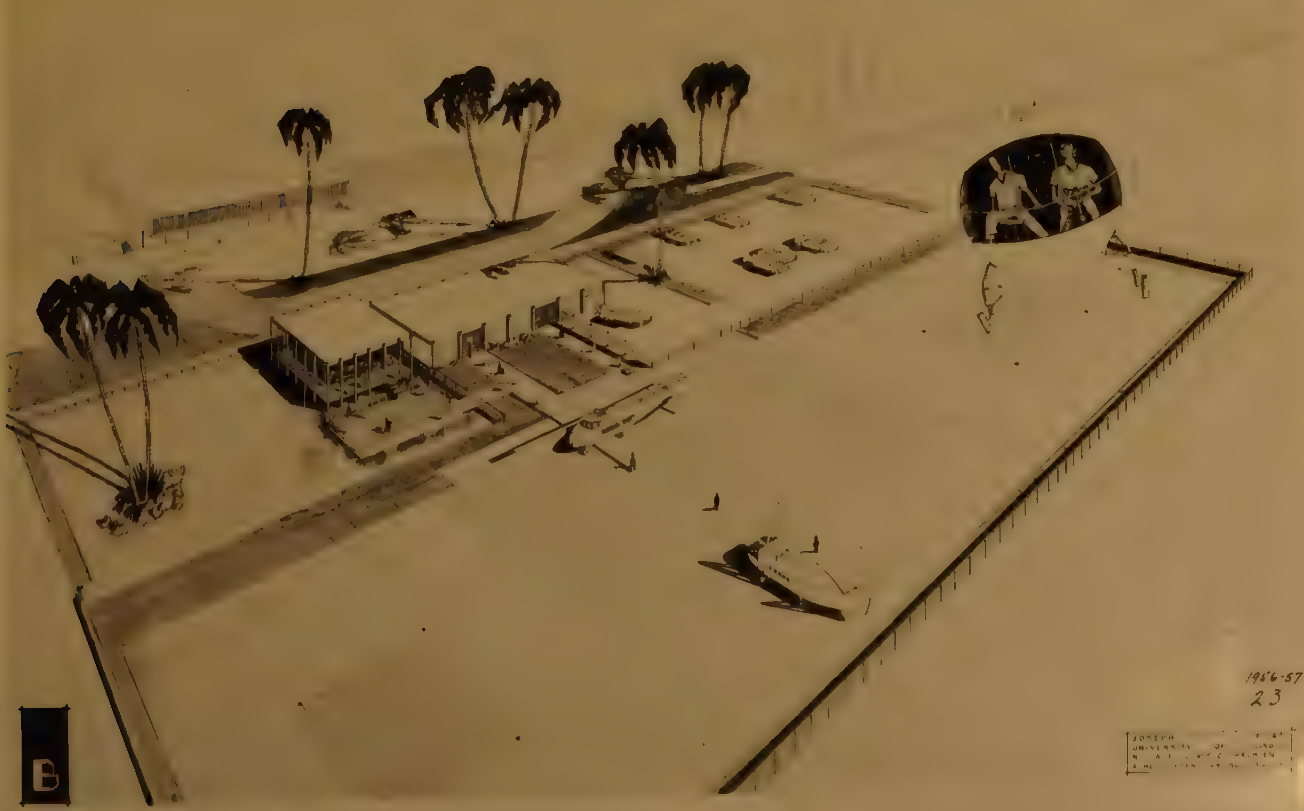
1956-57
23

A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

JOSEPH J. LEGAT
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
N A E CLASS - PROBLEM I
A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

Hon Mention [illegible]

C25
②

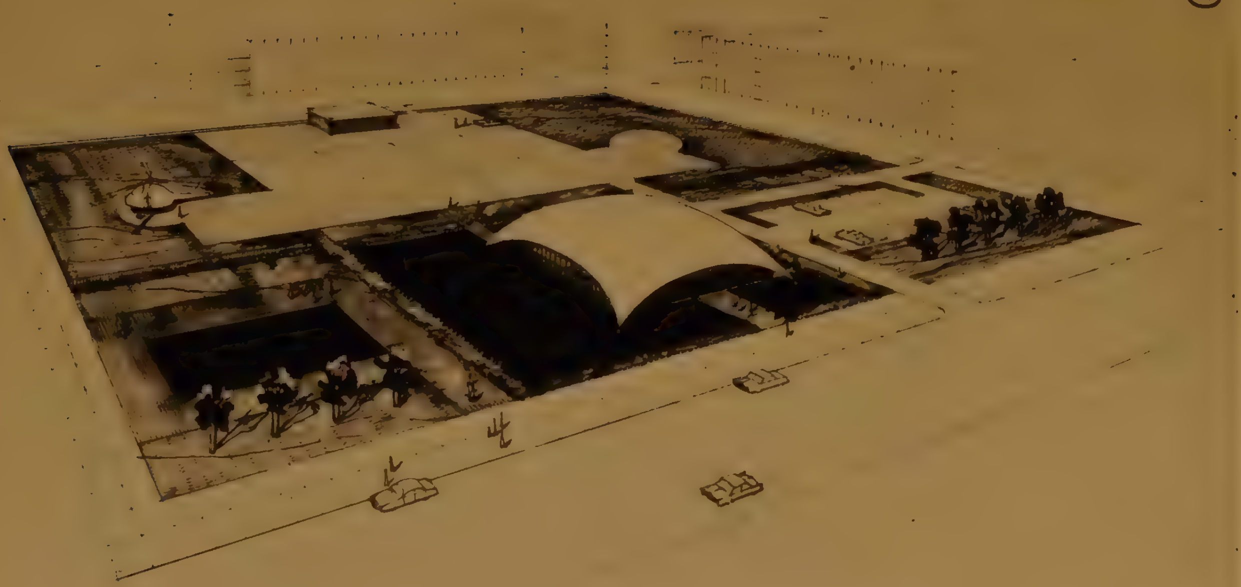


B

1956-57
23

JOSEPH [illegible]
UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]
N A [illegible]
A HE[illegible]

Honorable Mention Placed 4th C19 ②



[illegible]
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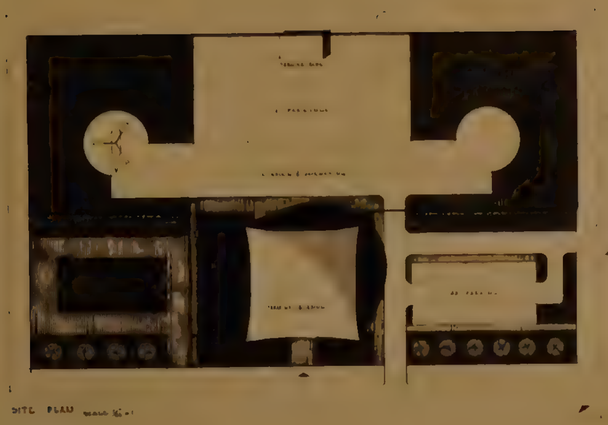
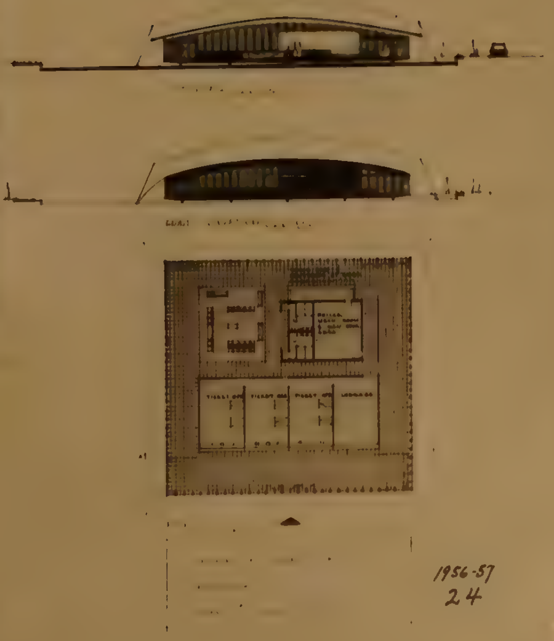
CLASS C [illegible]

1956-57
24

C19 ②



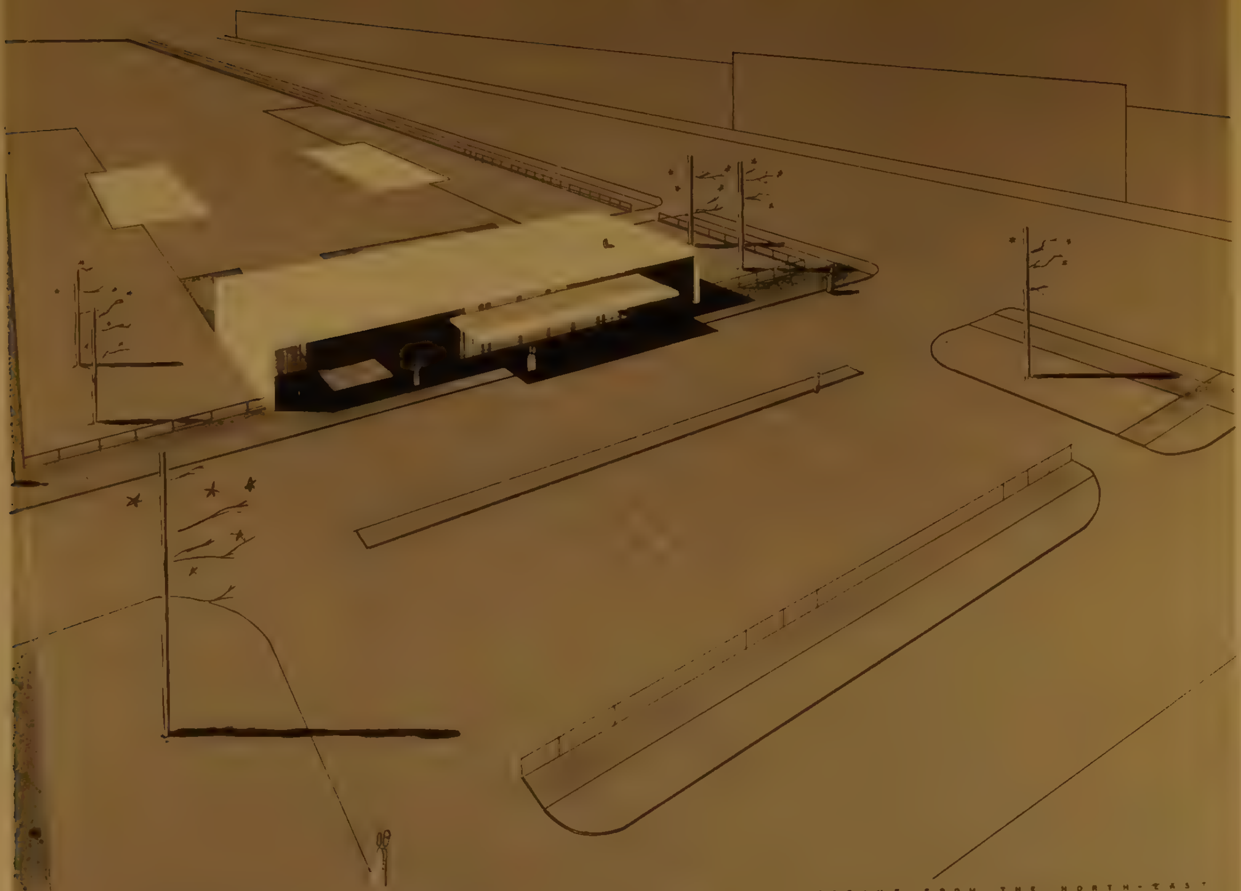
SITE PLAN [illegible]



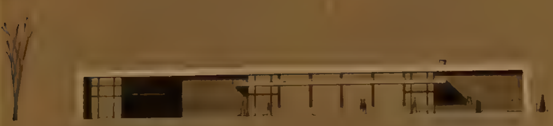
1956-57
24

A HELICOPTER STATION

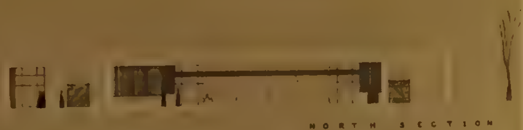
Hon. Mention Placed Fifth C11



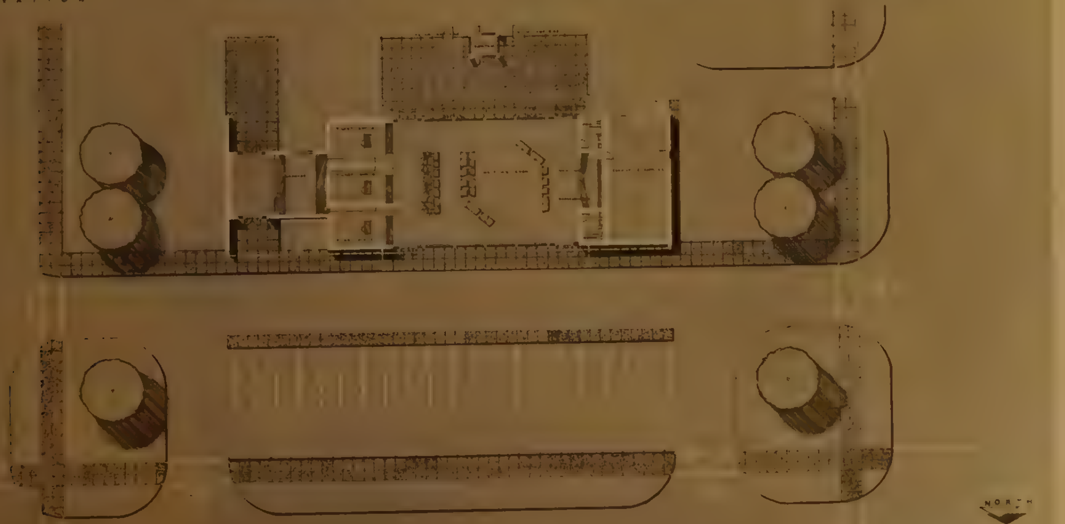
PERSPECTIVE FROM THE NORTH-EAST



NORTH ELEVATION



NORTH SECTION



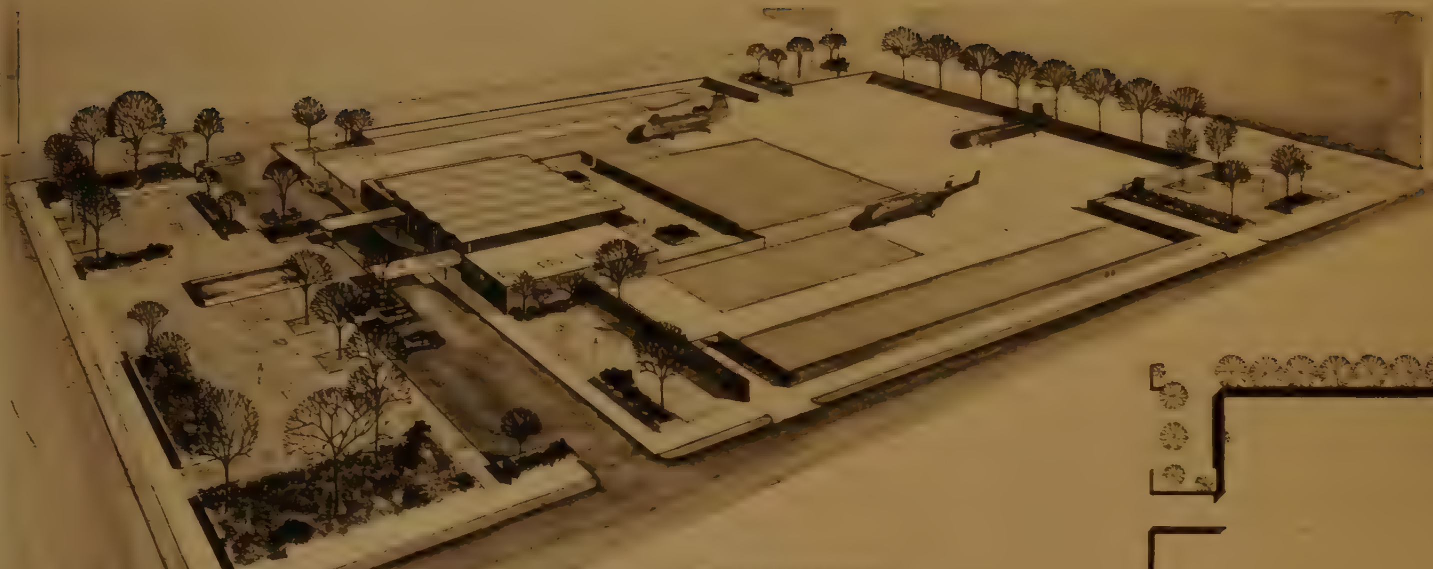
PLAN

A HELIPORT

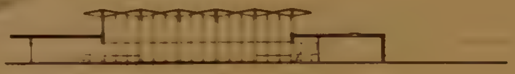
56.5
25

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE & AR	
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CHICAGO	
JERRY R REICH	PLAN
NOVEMBER 5 1956	DESIGN
ARCHITECTURE 133A	[illegible]

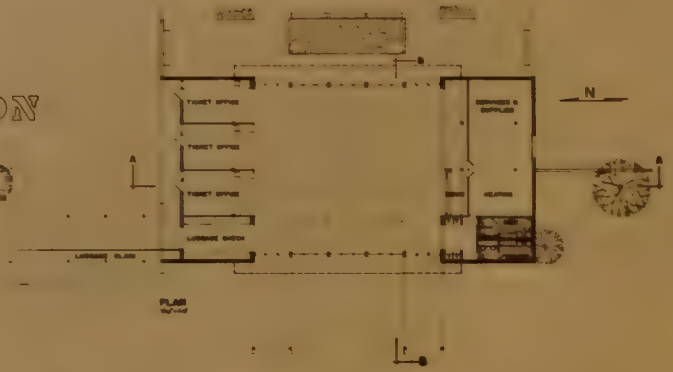
MENTION C3



A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

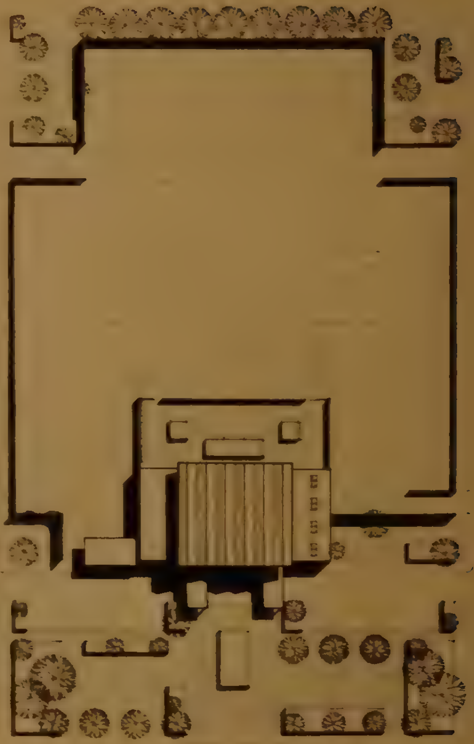


SECTION A-A

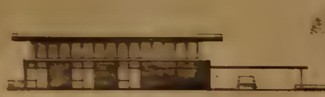


PLAN

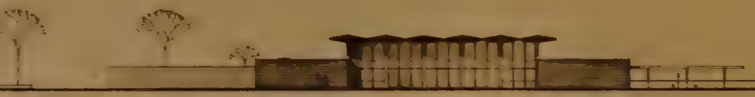
SECTION B-B



SITE PLAN



NORTH ELEVATION



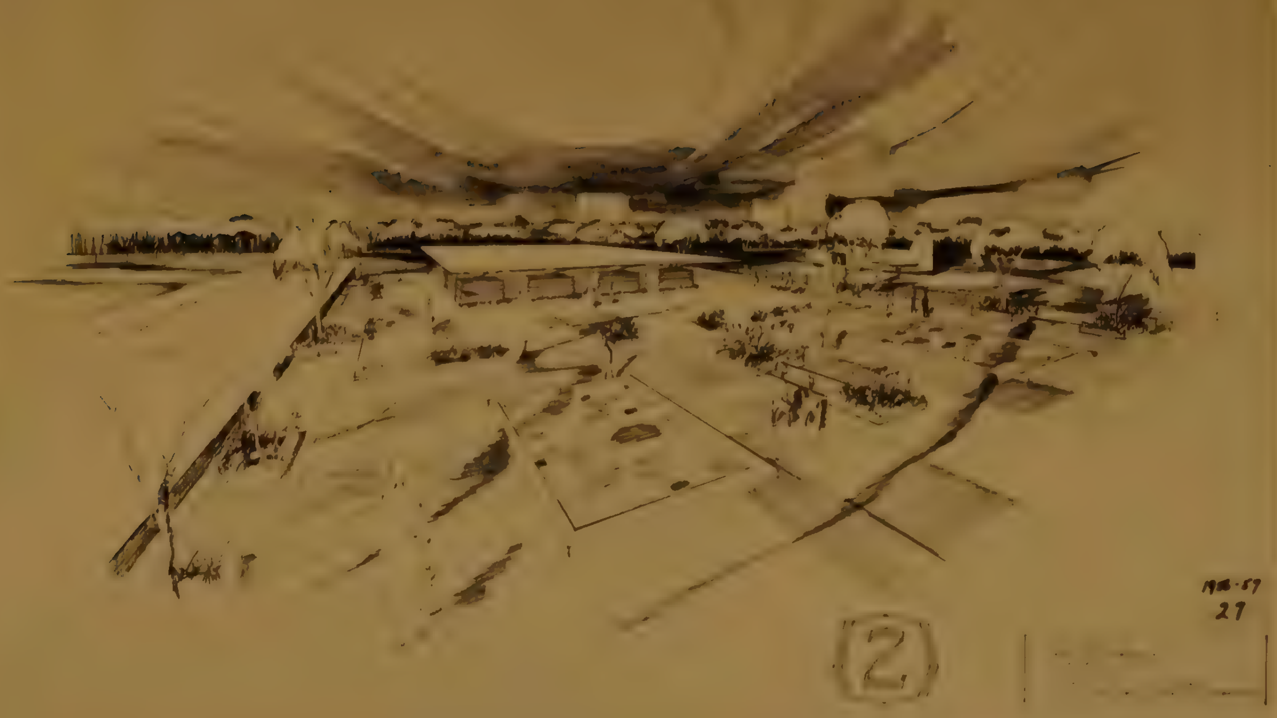
EAST ELEVATION

A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

WM. J. JAQUETTE JR.
GEORGIA TECH
ARCHITECTURE 305
CLASS C NOV. 1956

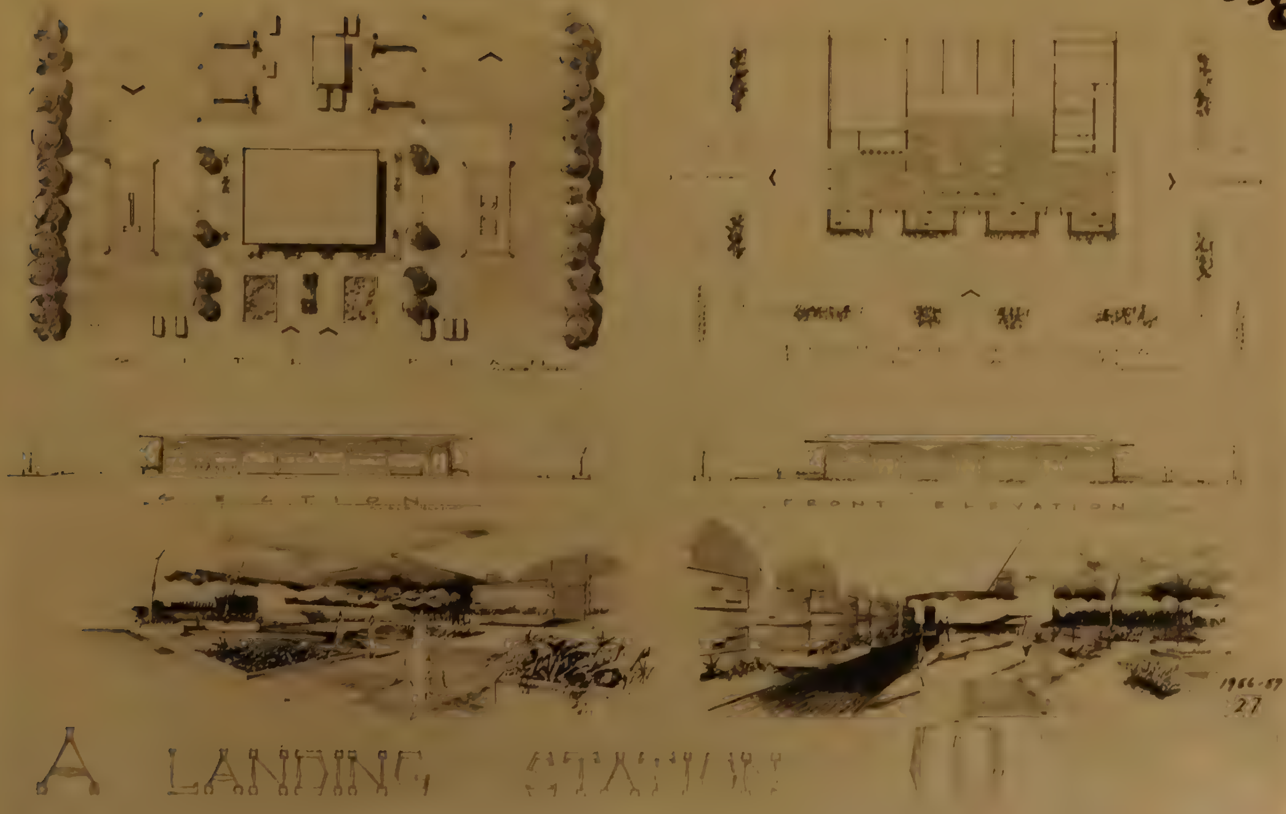
1956-57
26

Newton C38



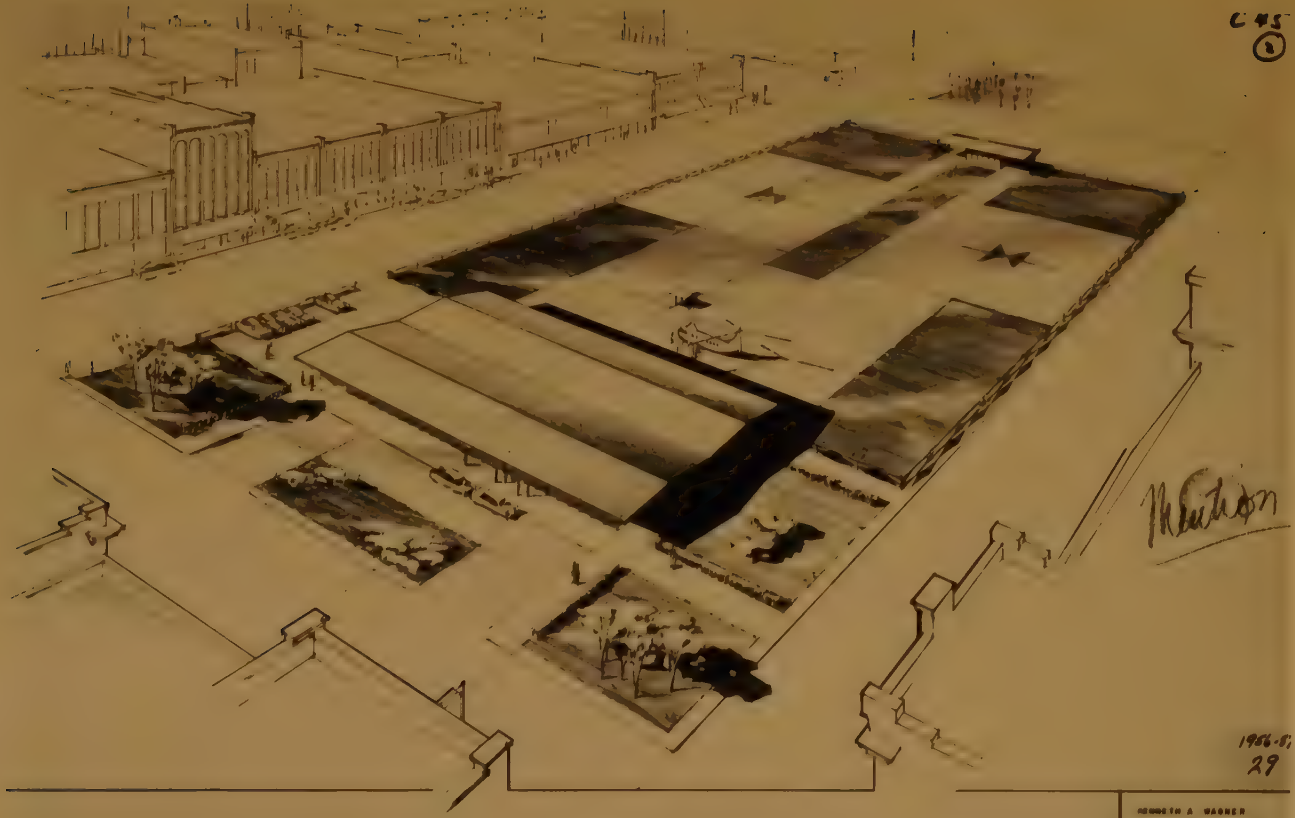
1956-57
27

C38



1956-57
27

C #5 ①

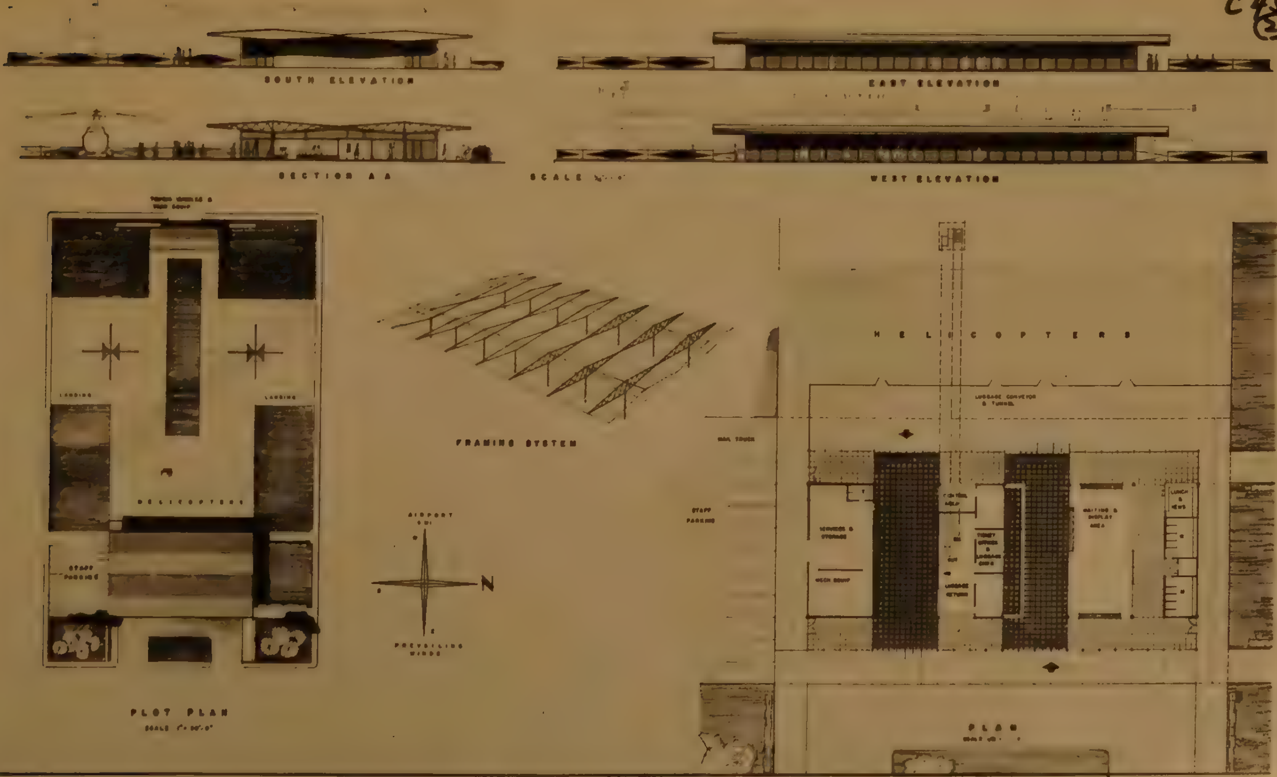


Mention

1956-57
29

KENNETH A WAGNER
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
N I A E CLASS C PROB I
HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

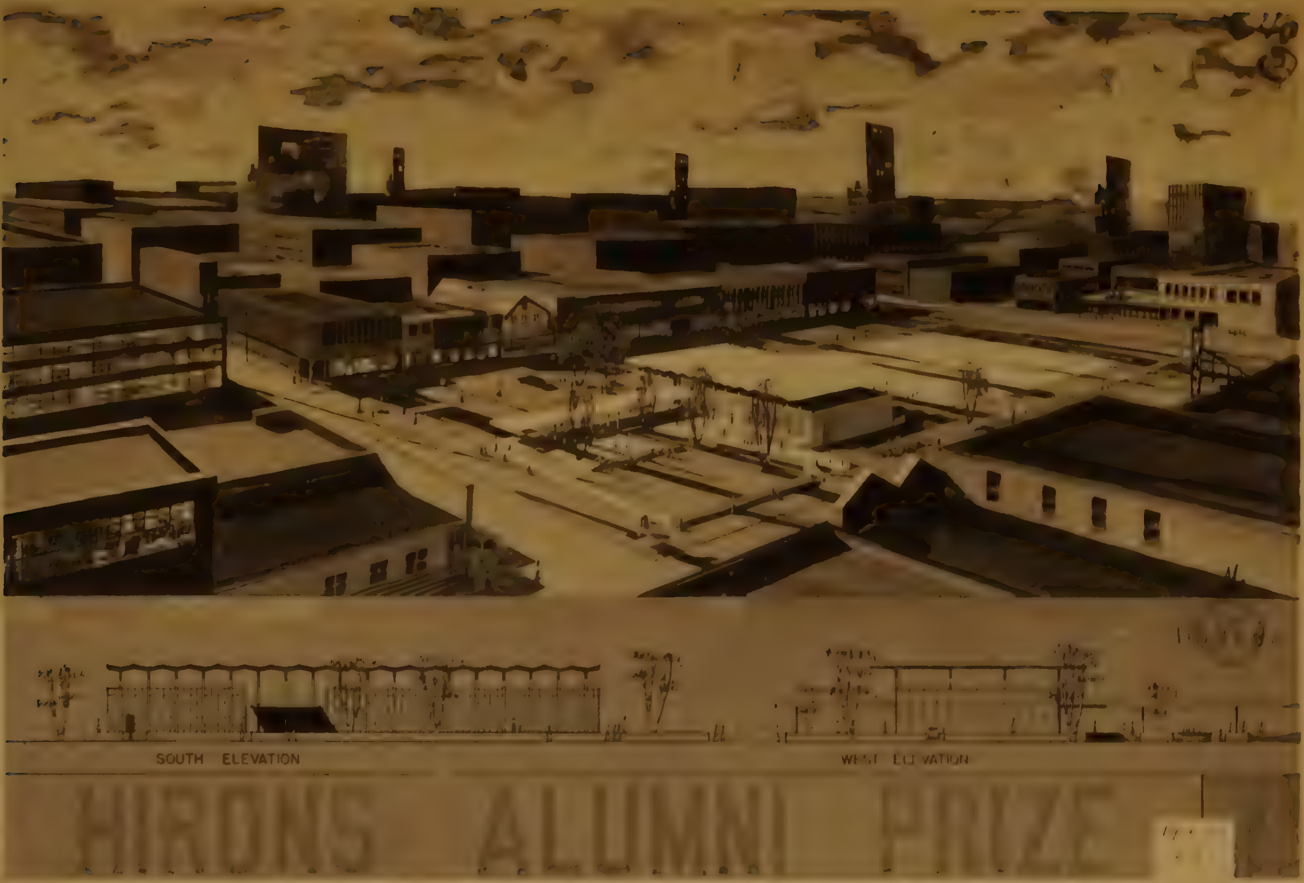
C #5 ②

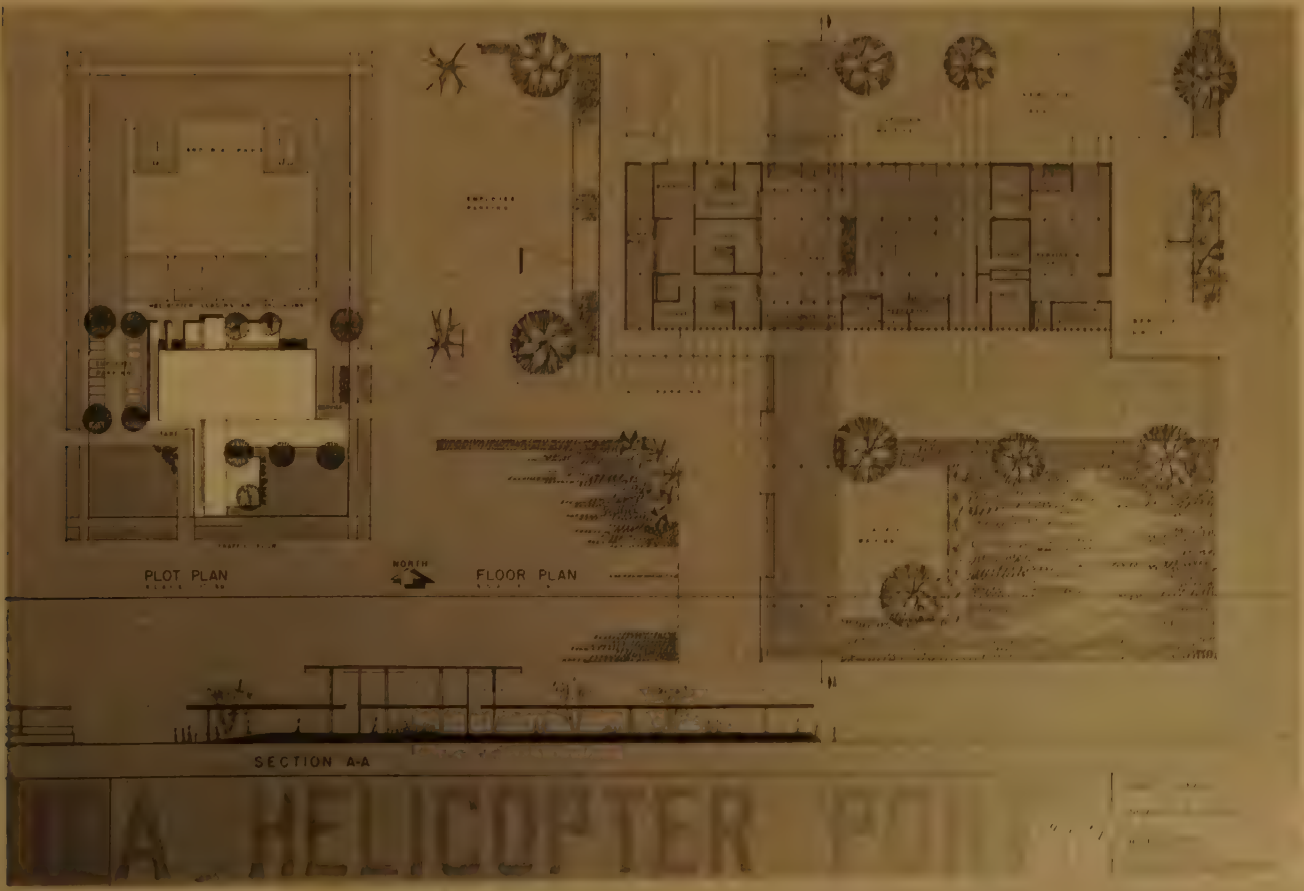


A HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

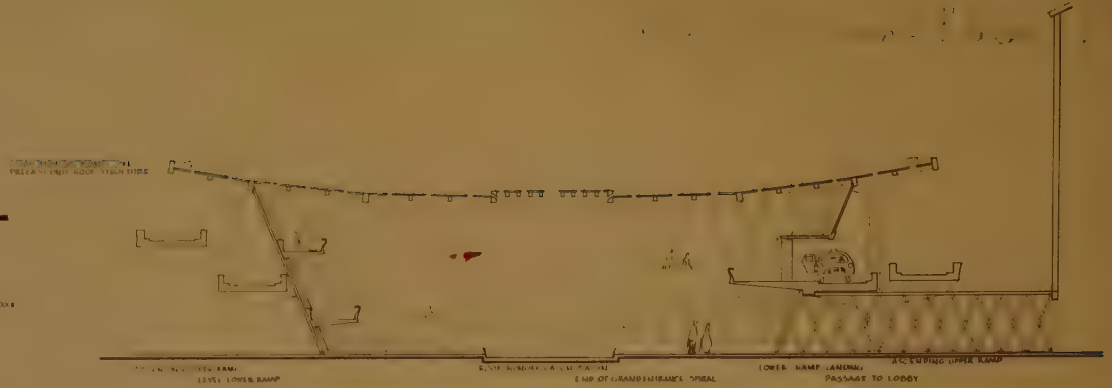
1956-57
29

KENNETH A WAGNER
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINO
N I A E CLASS C PROB
HELICOPTER LANDING STATION

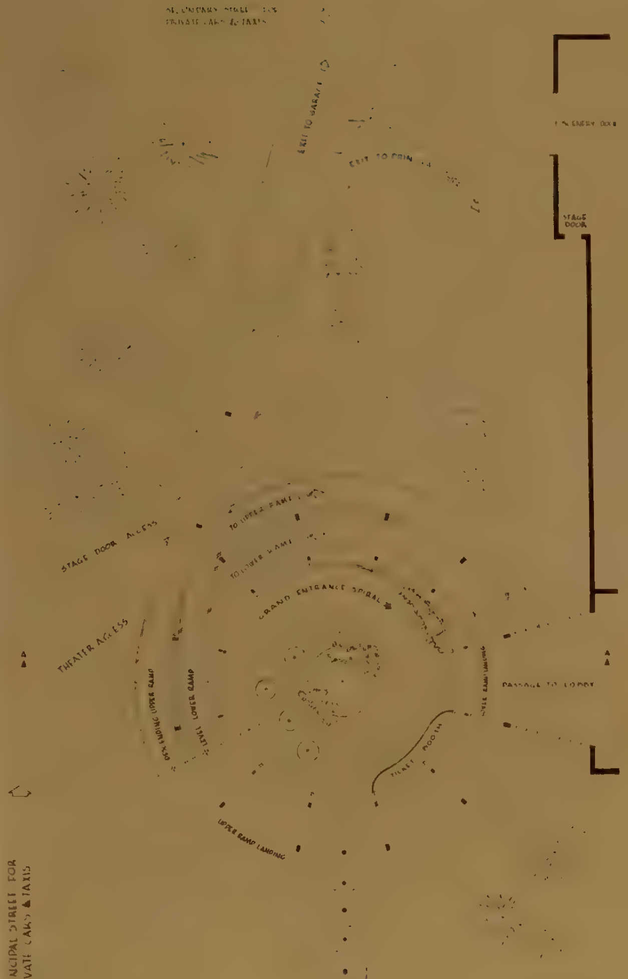

SOUTH ELEVATION
WEST ELEVATION
HIRONS ALUMNI PRIZE


PLOT PLAN
NORTH
FLOOR PLAN
SECTION A-A
A HELICOPTER PO

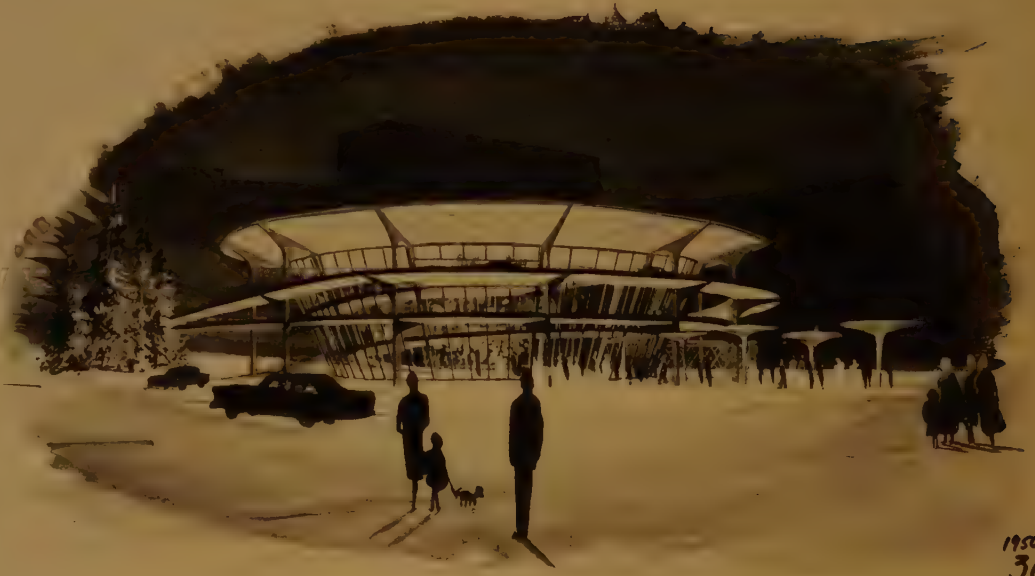
E 21



SECTION A-A scale ⅛"



PLAN scale ⅛"

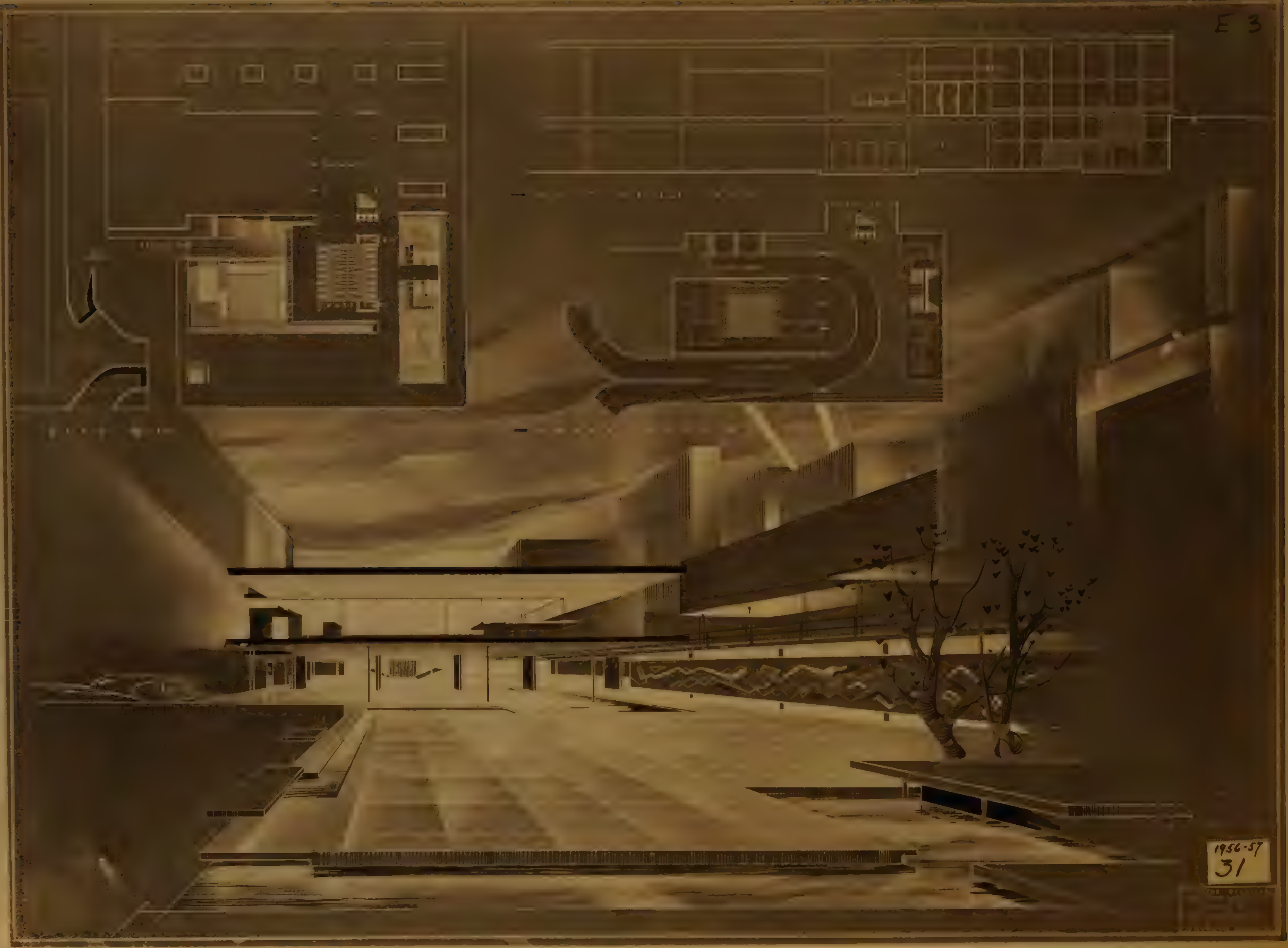


PERSPECTIVE FROM THE CORNER

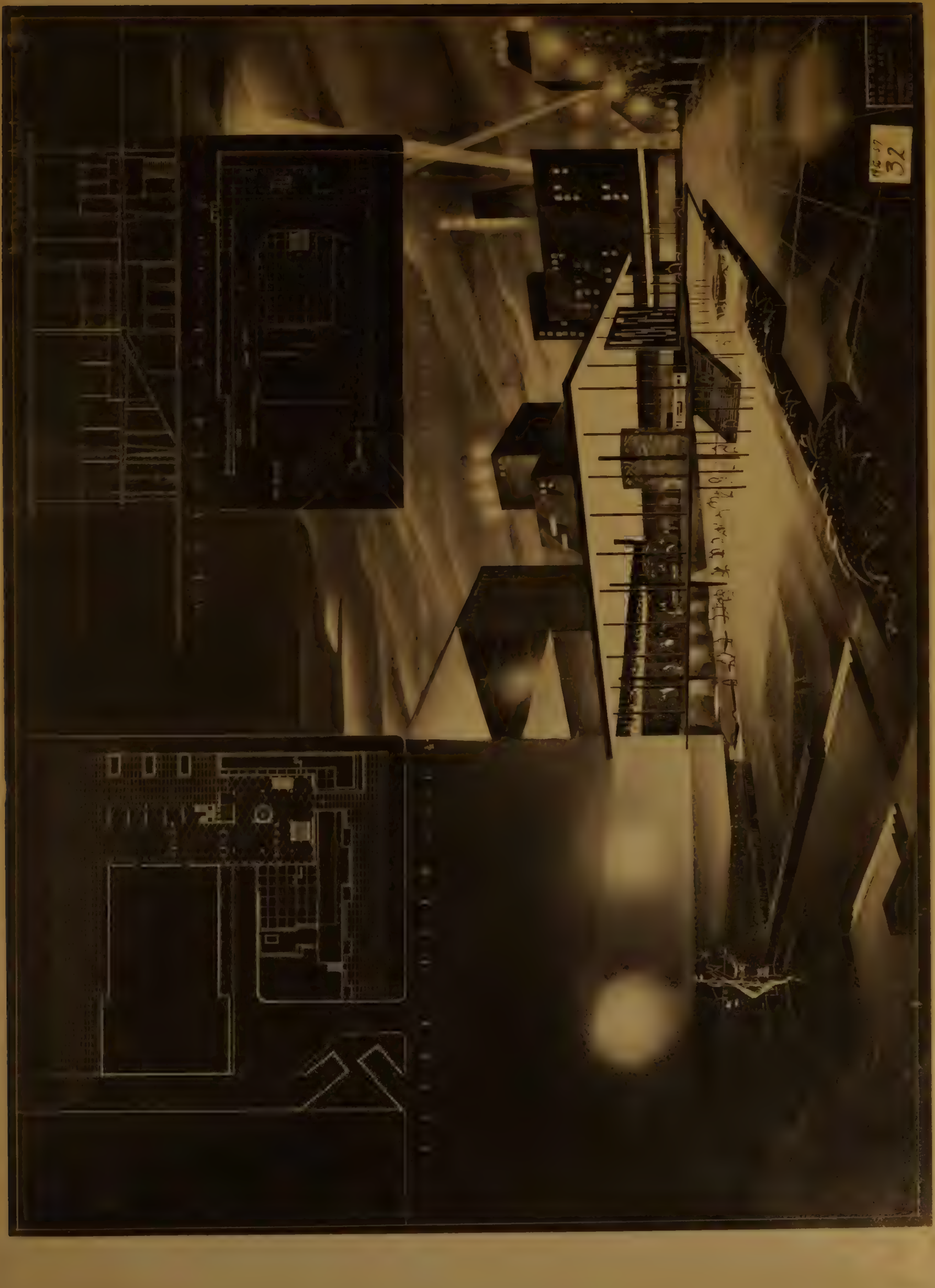
1956-57
30

EMERSON PRIZE ... FALL 1956
THE ENTRANCE TO A THEATER
EMORY HAMILTON NILES, JR
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

E 3



1956-57
31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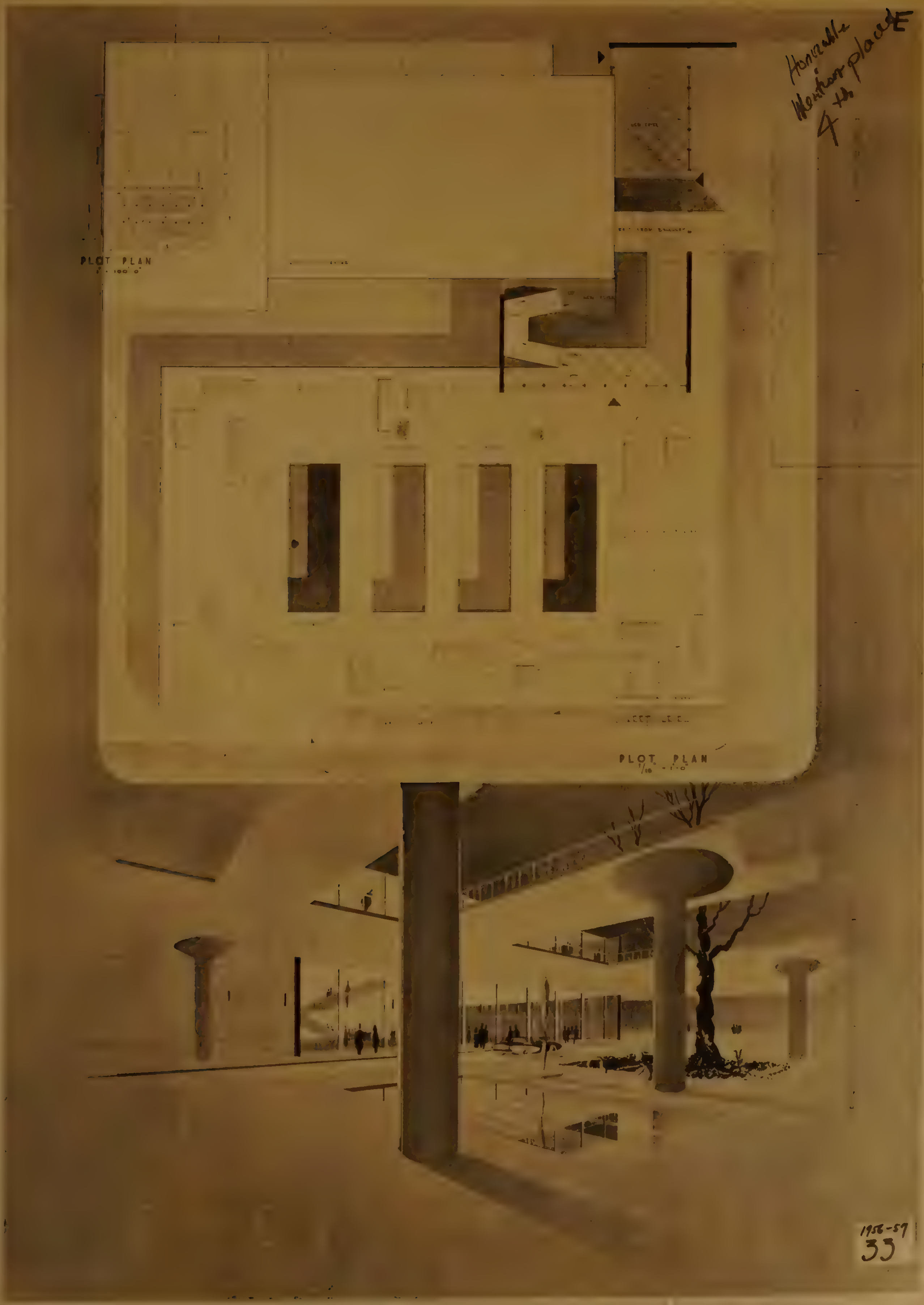
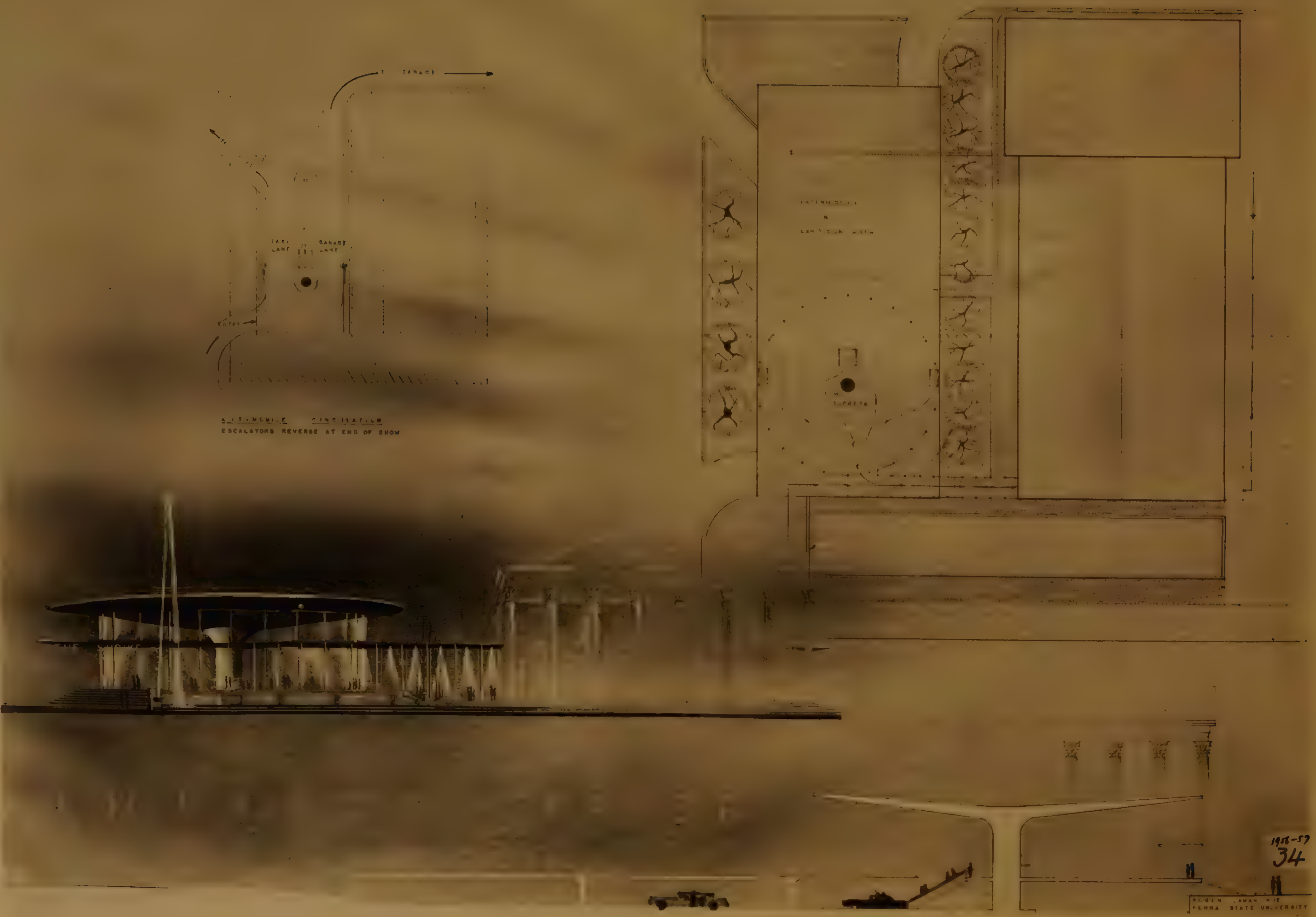


Honorable
Mention place E
4th
4

1956-57
33

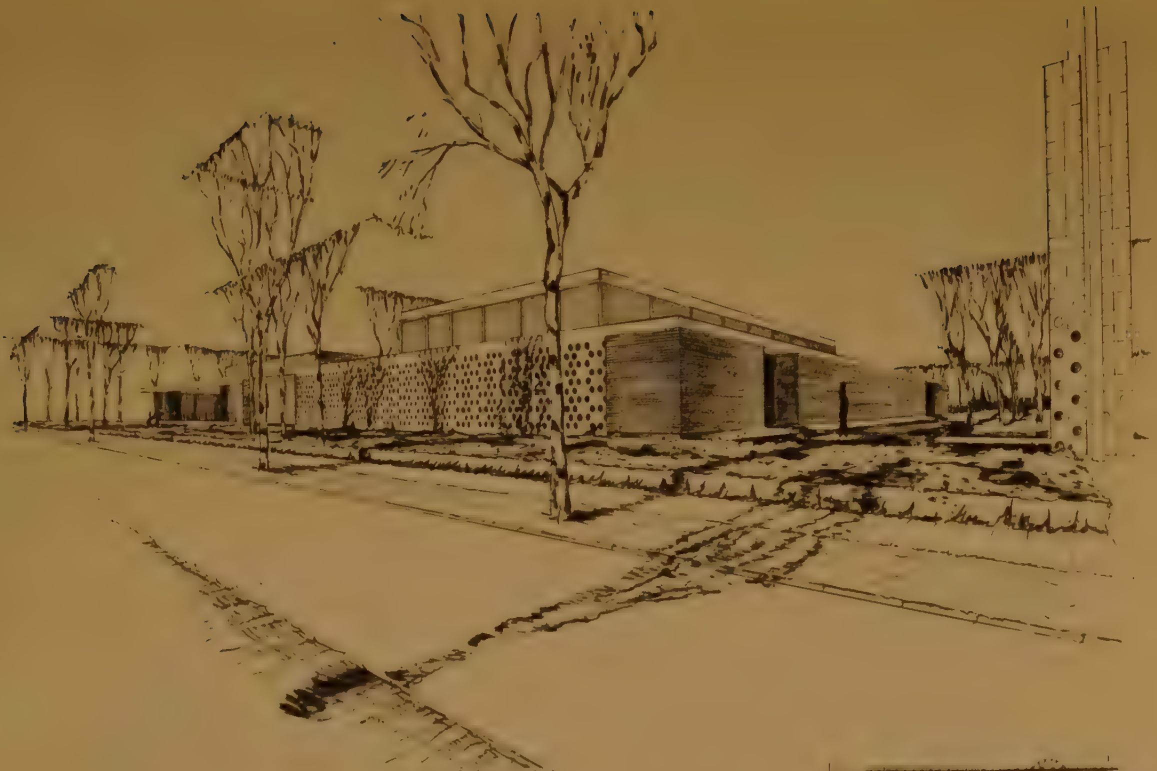


AUTOMOBILE CIRCULATION
ESCALATORS REVERSE AT END OF SHOW

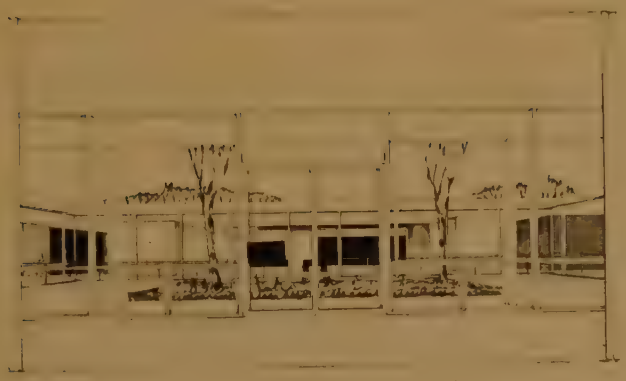
1958-59
34

ROGER [illegible]
PENNA STATE UNIVERSITY

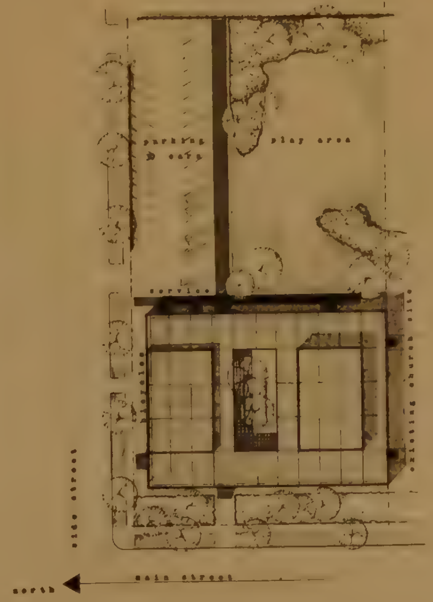
B-37
⑥



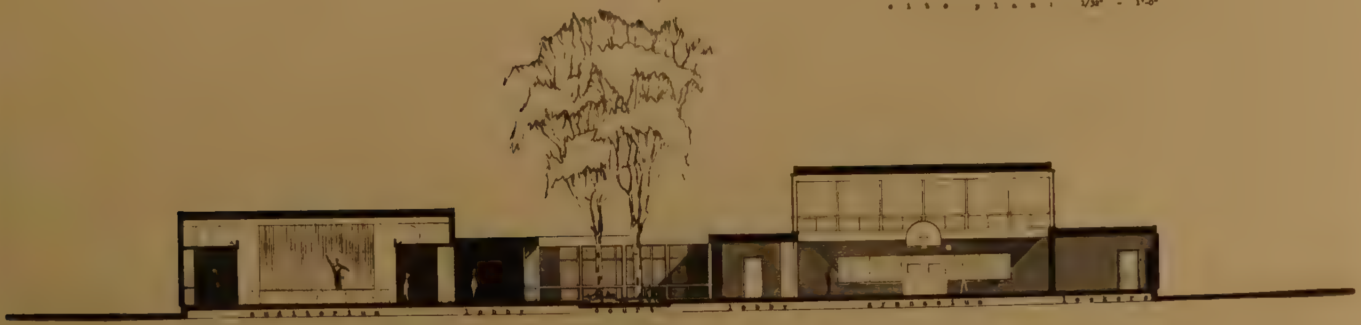
perspective from southwest



perspective across court



site plan: 1/32" - 1'-0"



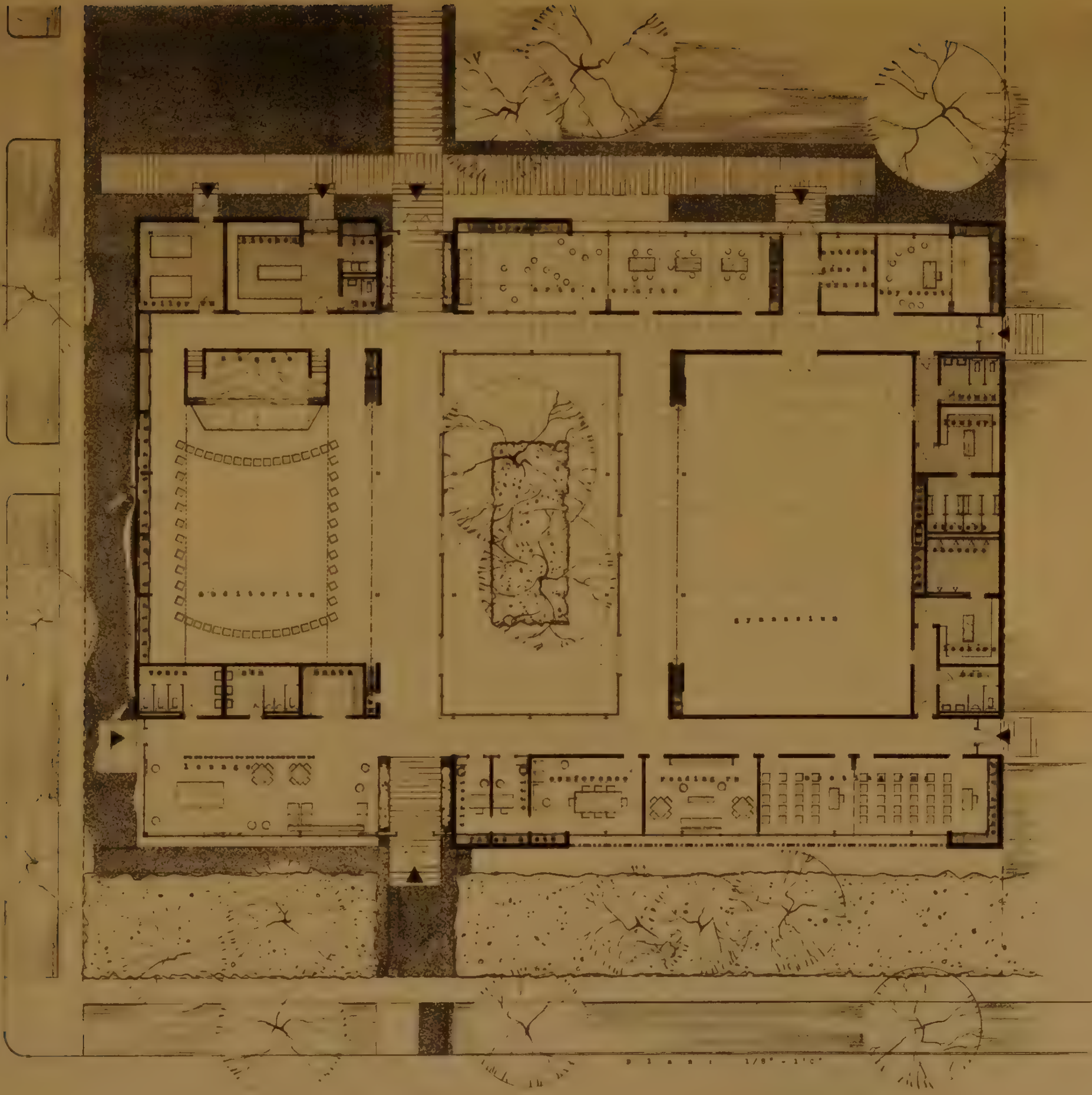
longitudinal section: 1/8" - 1'-0"

1956-57
11

eation cente

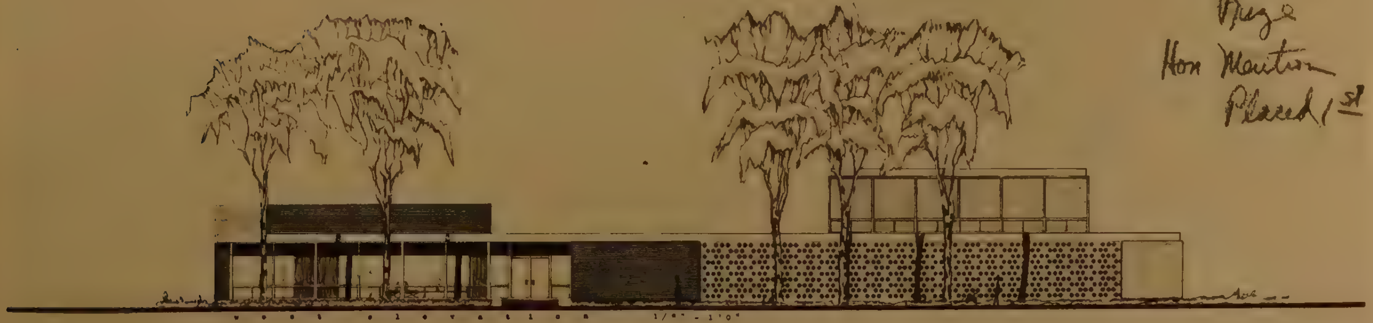
[illegible]

B-37
②



plan 1/8" - 1'-0"

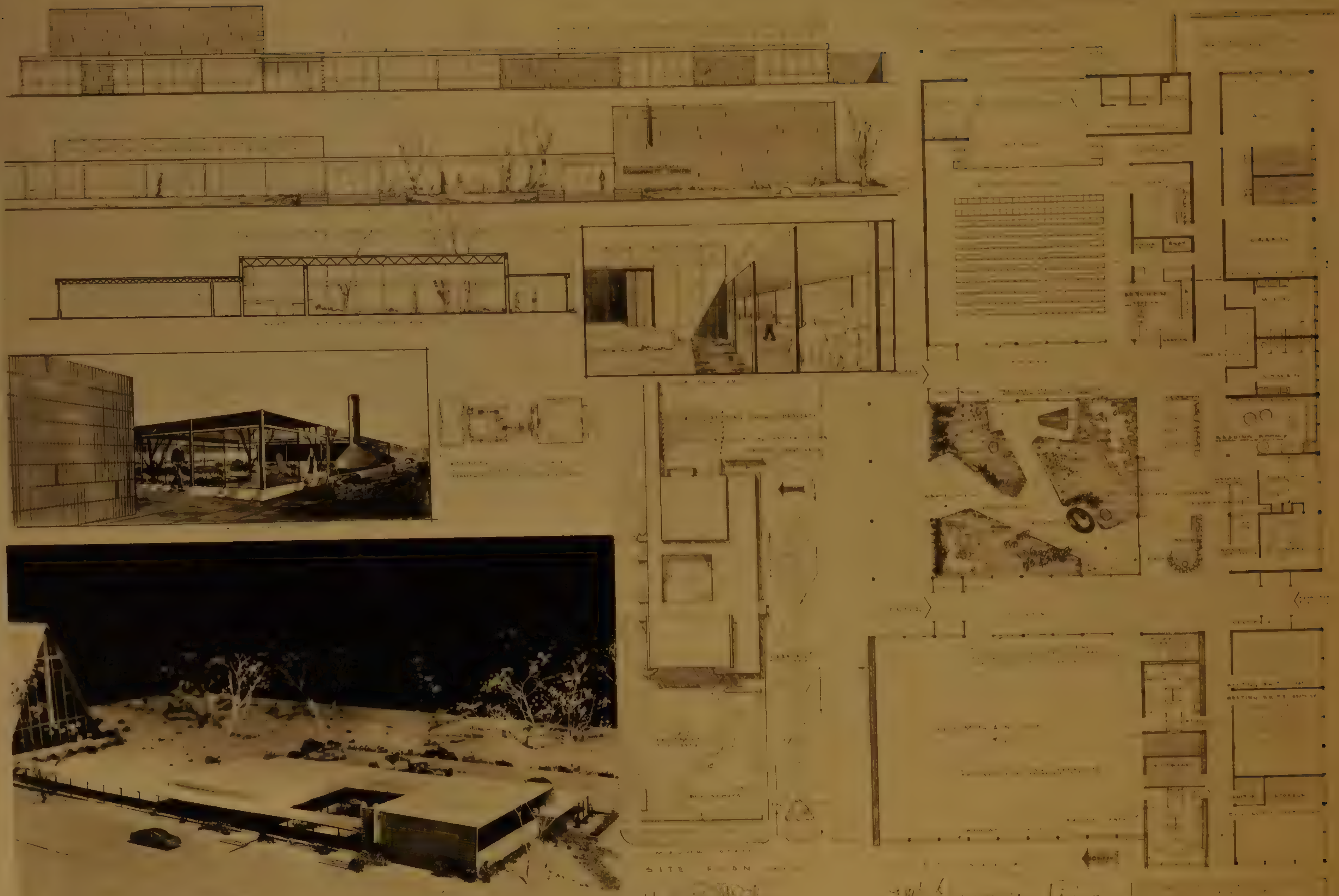
1st Kawneer Prize
Hon Mention
Placed 1st



west elevation 1/8" - 1'-0"

1956-57
11

a church recr



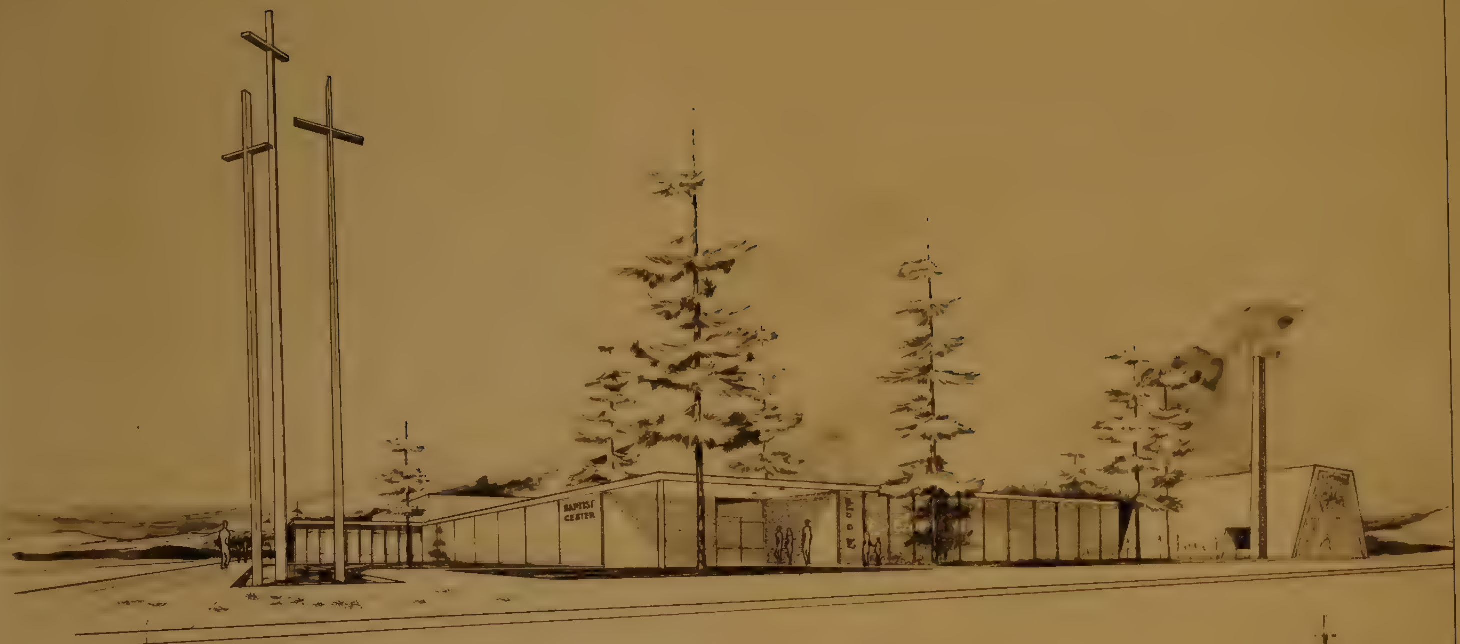
[illegible]
[illegible]

2nd [illegible] Prize

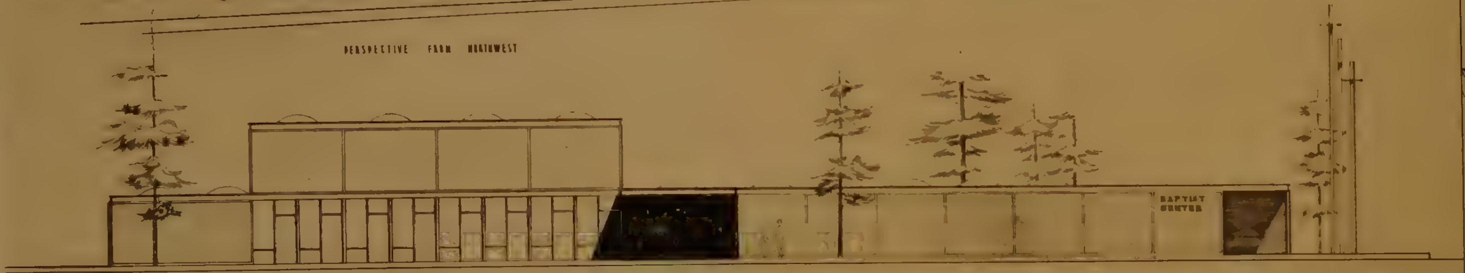
1956-57
12

Kawneer
3rd Prize
Hon. Mention
Placed 3rd

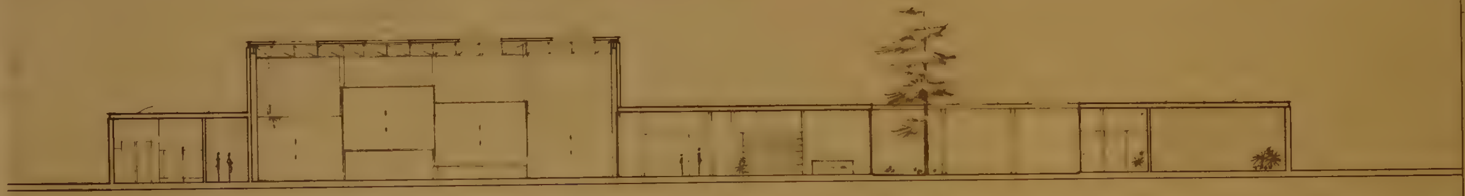
uninteresting elevation B-27
⊖



PERSPECTIVE FROM NORTHWEST



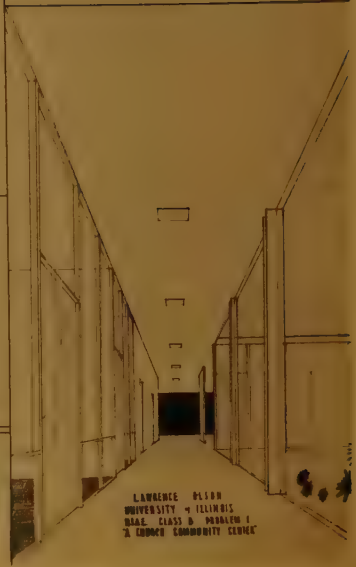
NORTH ELEVATION ⅛"-1'-0"



LONGITUDINAL SECTION ⅛"-1'-0"

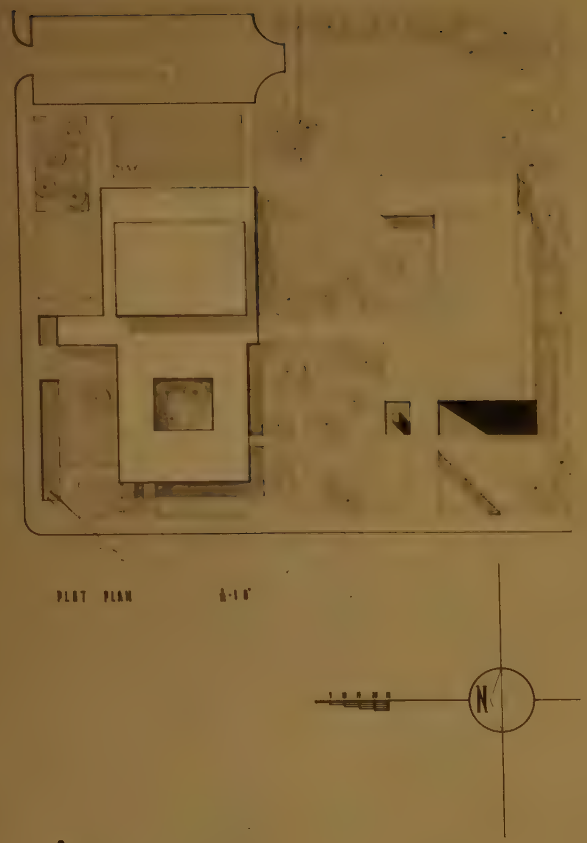
PERSPECTIVE OF CORRIDOR AT OFFICE

H
1956-57
13



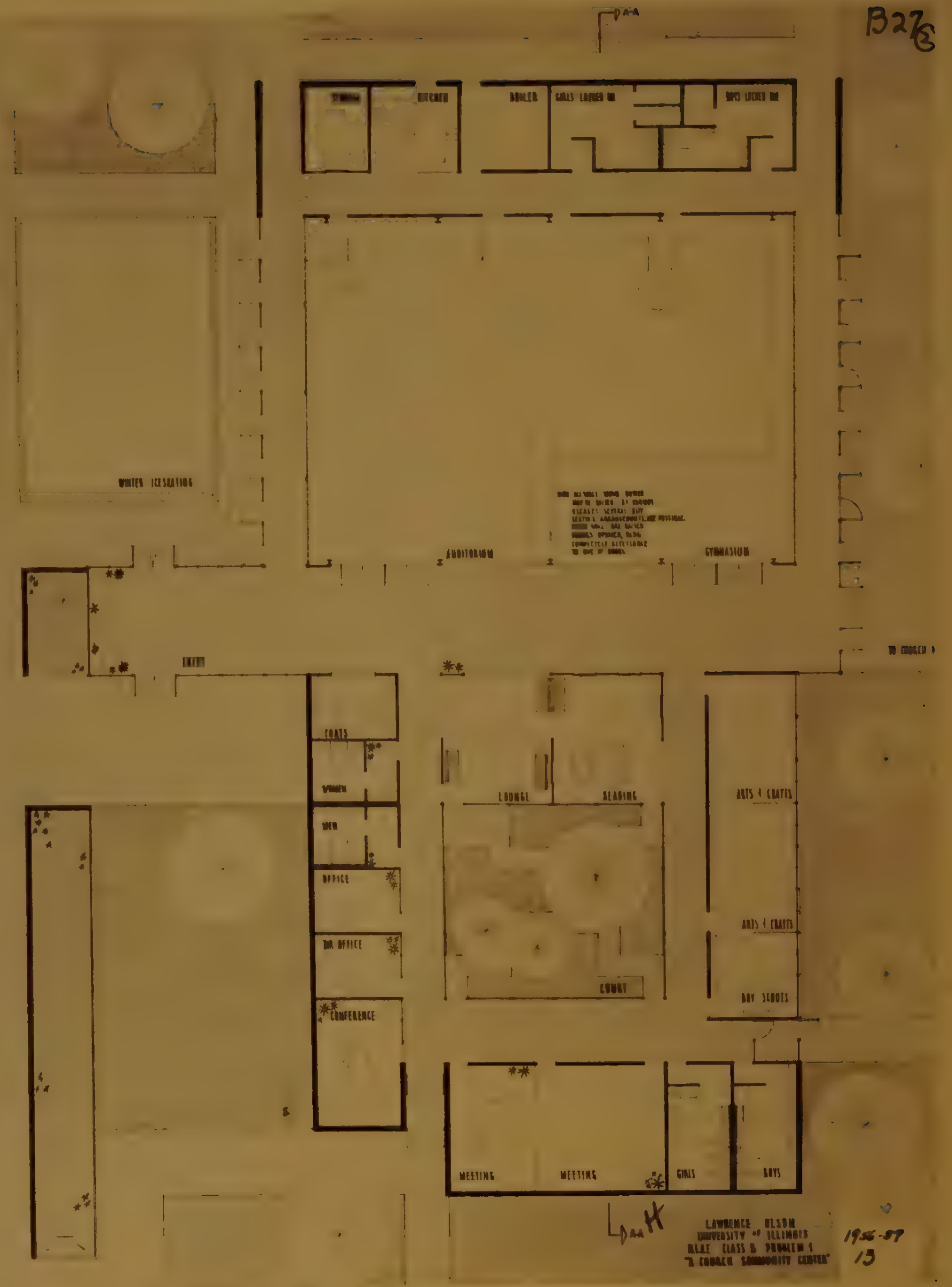
LAWRENCE OLSON
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
BIAE CLASS B PROBLEM I
"A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER"

B27/3



PLOT PLAN 1"-10'

A
CHURCH
COMMUNITY
CENTER



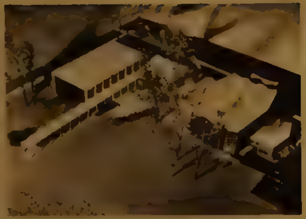
PLAN ⅛"-1'-0"

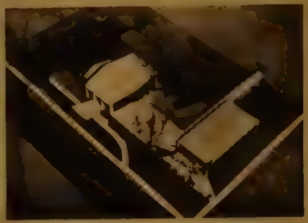
LAWRENCE OLSON
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
NIAE CLASS B PROBLEM 4
"A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER"

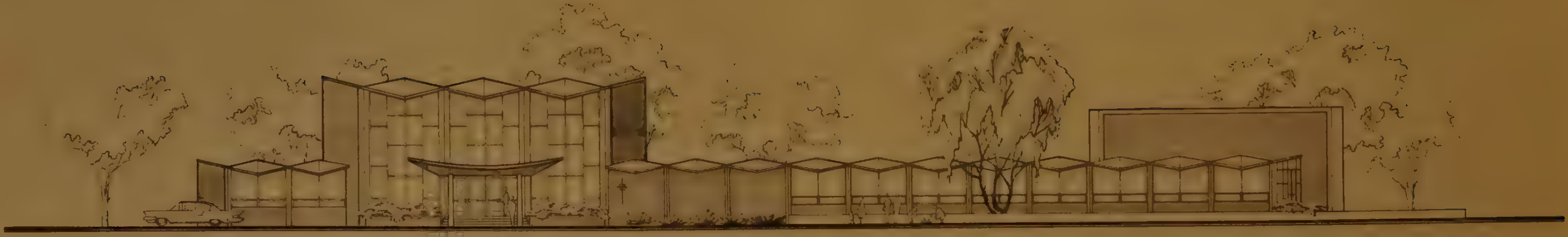
1956-57
13

Hon Mention Prize 4th
4th Kawneer Prize

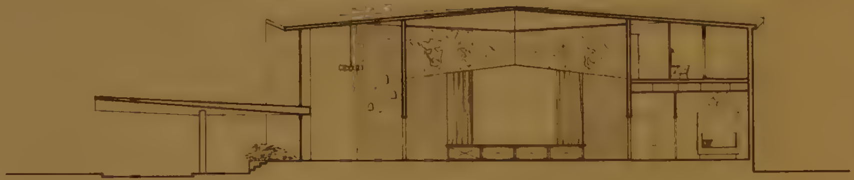
B 20 ②



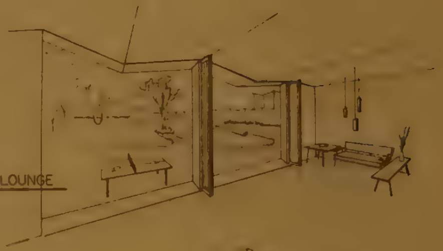




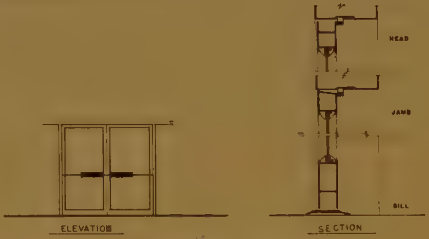
NORTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



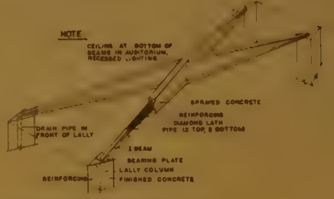
SECTION A A SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



VIEW FROM LOUNGE



KAWNEER DETAIL

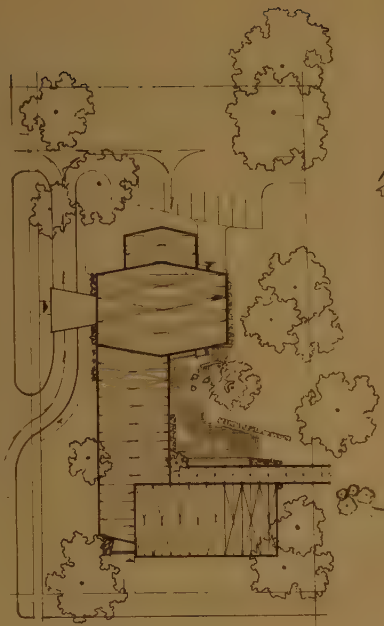


STRUCTURAL DETAIL

GERALD R HASELHUHN
901 S. SECOND, CHAMPAIGN, ILL
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
N I A E CLASS B
A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

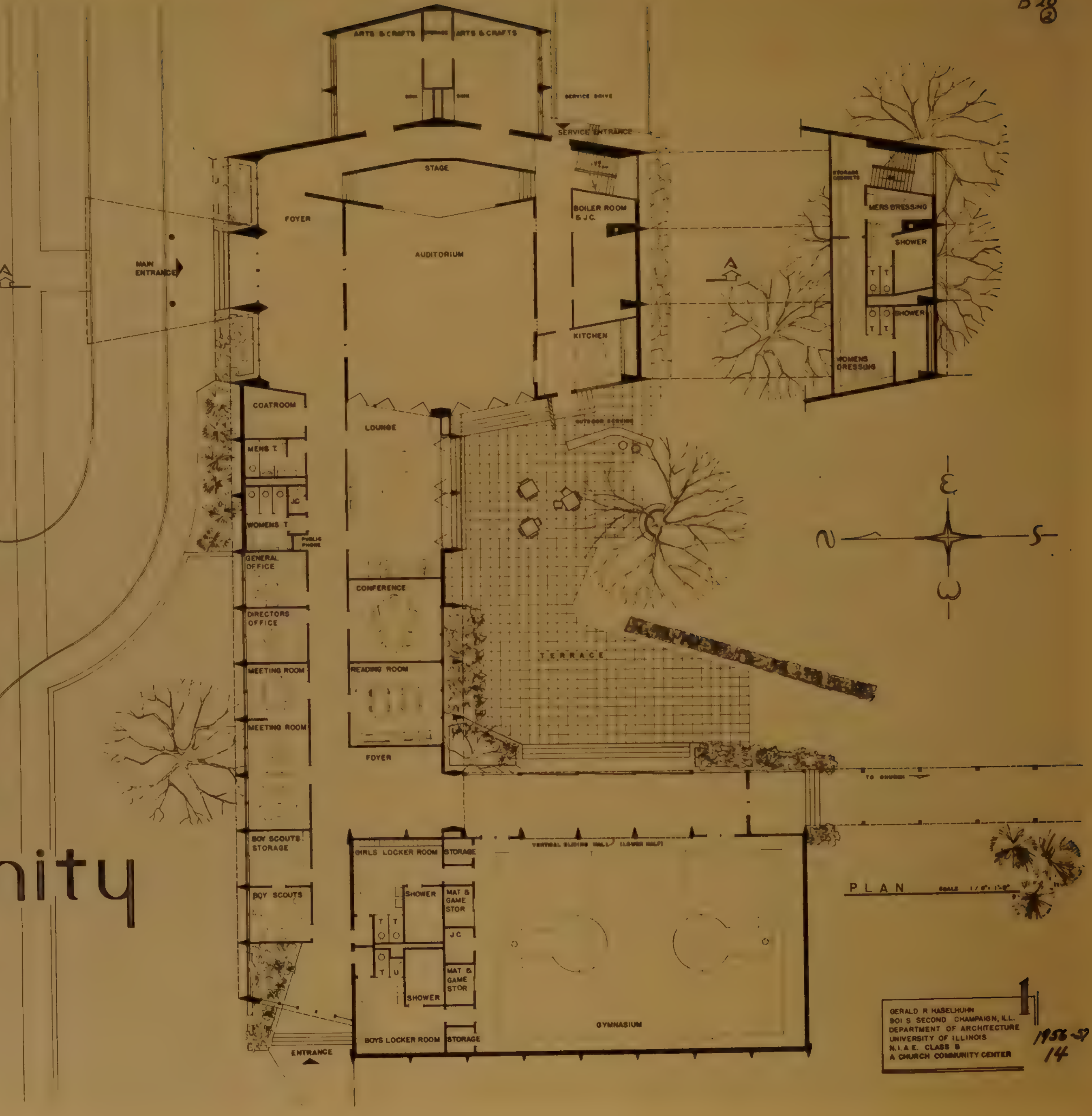
1956-57
14

B 28 ②



PLOT PLAN SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

a church community center

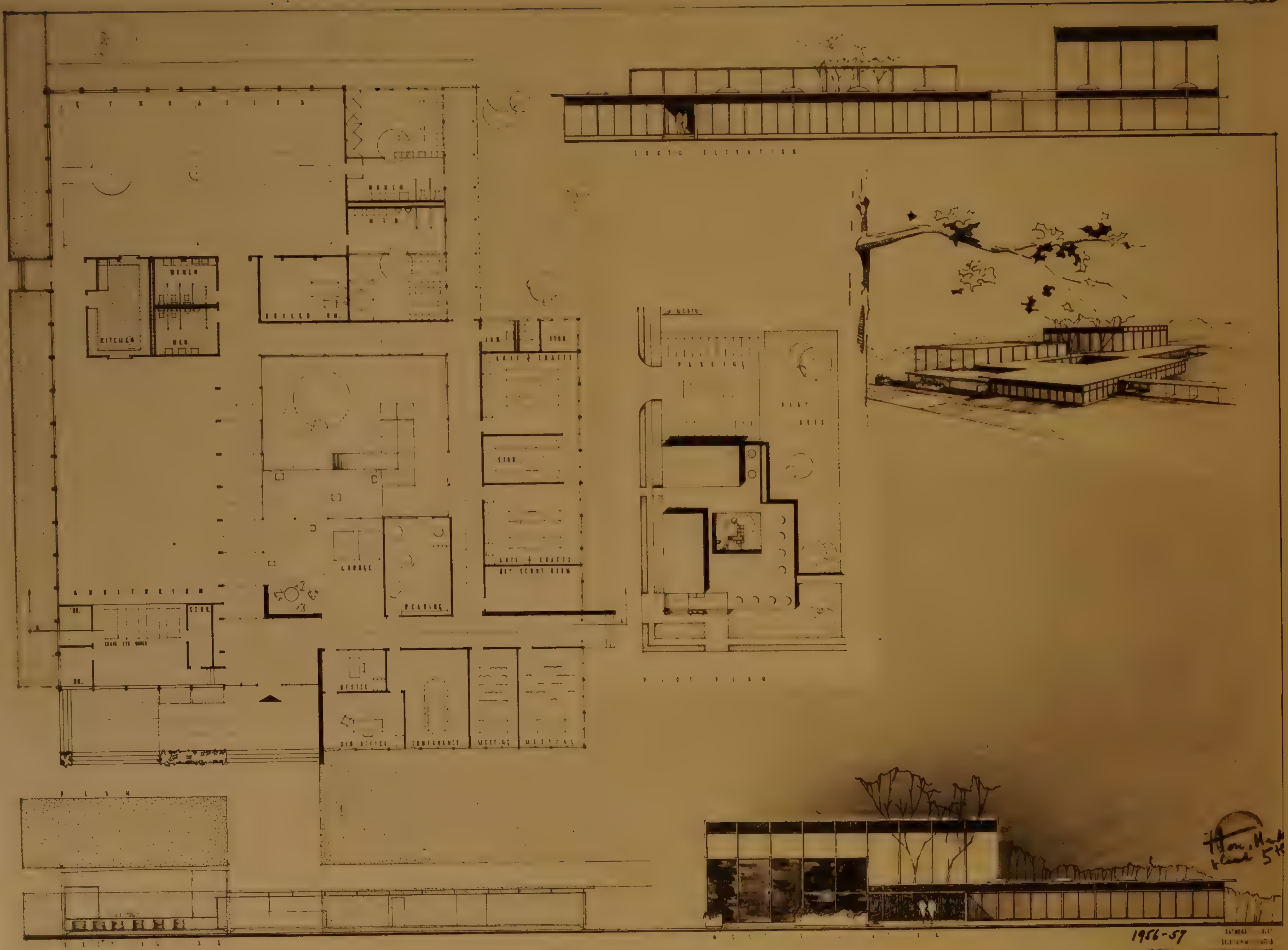


PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

GERALD R HASELHUHN
901 S SECOND CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
N.I.A.E. CLASS B
A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

1956-57
14

B50

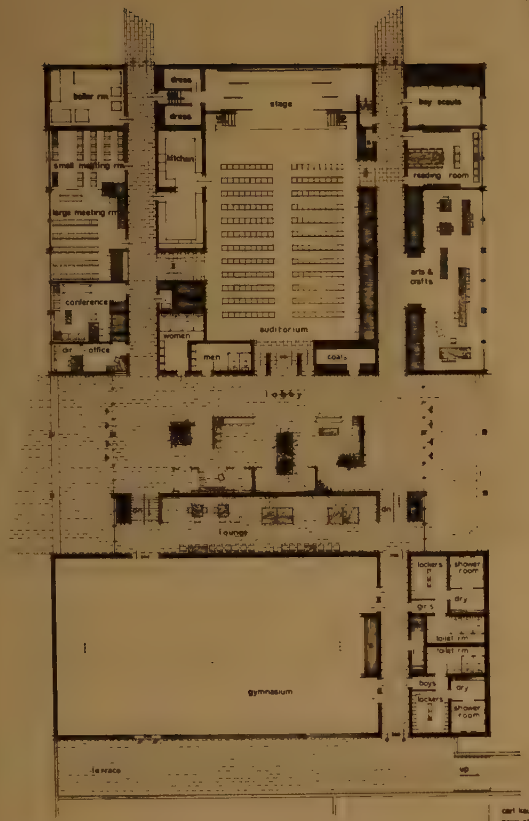


Hon. Ment 5th

1956-57

15

B7
②



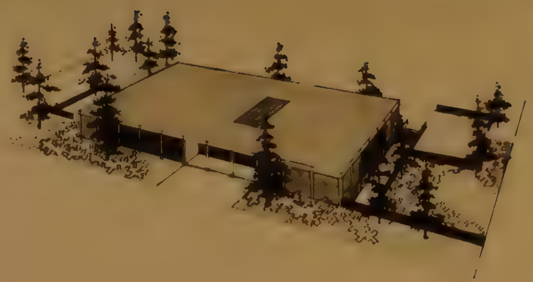
1956-57
16

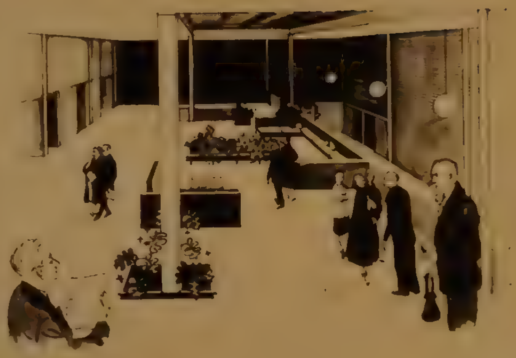
carl kaufman
penn state u
class b - n.a.u.e.
10/22/56

PLAN - SCALE 1" = 8'-0"

2 OF 3

B7





1956-57
16

carl kaufman
penn state u
class b - n.a.u.e.
10/22/56

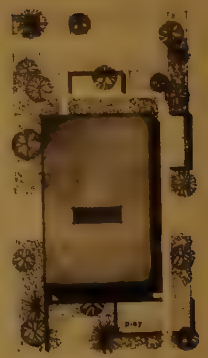
PERSPECTIVES - EXTERIOR LOBBY

3 OF 3

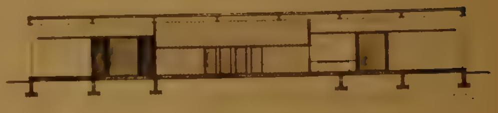
[illegible] B7
③

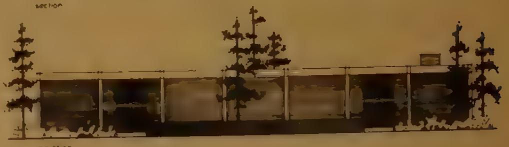
a church community center

force of light
heaped over small
space.
terrace change grade
is unrelated to
"level ground"



plot plan
north
scale 1" = 32'


section

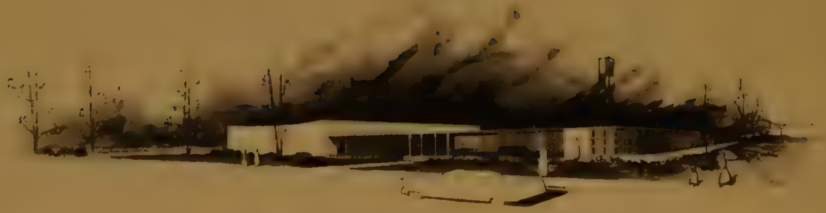

elevation

1956-57
16

carl kaufman
penn state u
class b - n.a.u.e.
10/22/56

PLOT PLAN SECTION & ELEVATION SCALE - 1" = 8'-0"

1 OF 3



A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

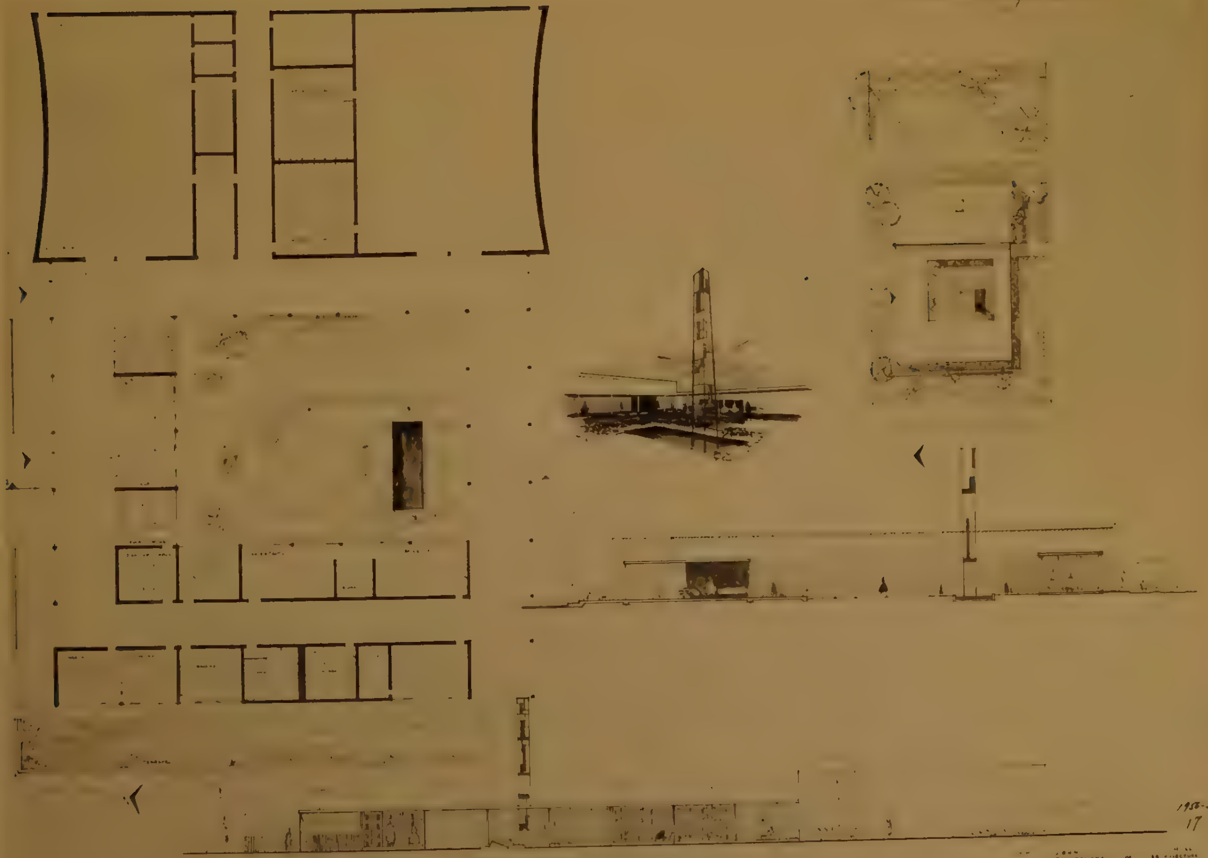
B-21

1956-57
17

[illegible]
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
[illegible] A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

Honorable Mention

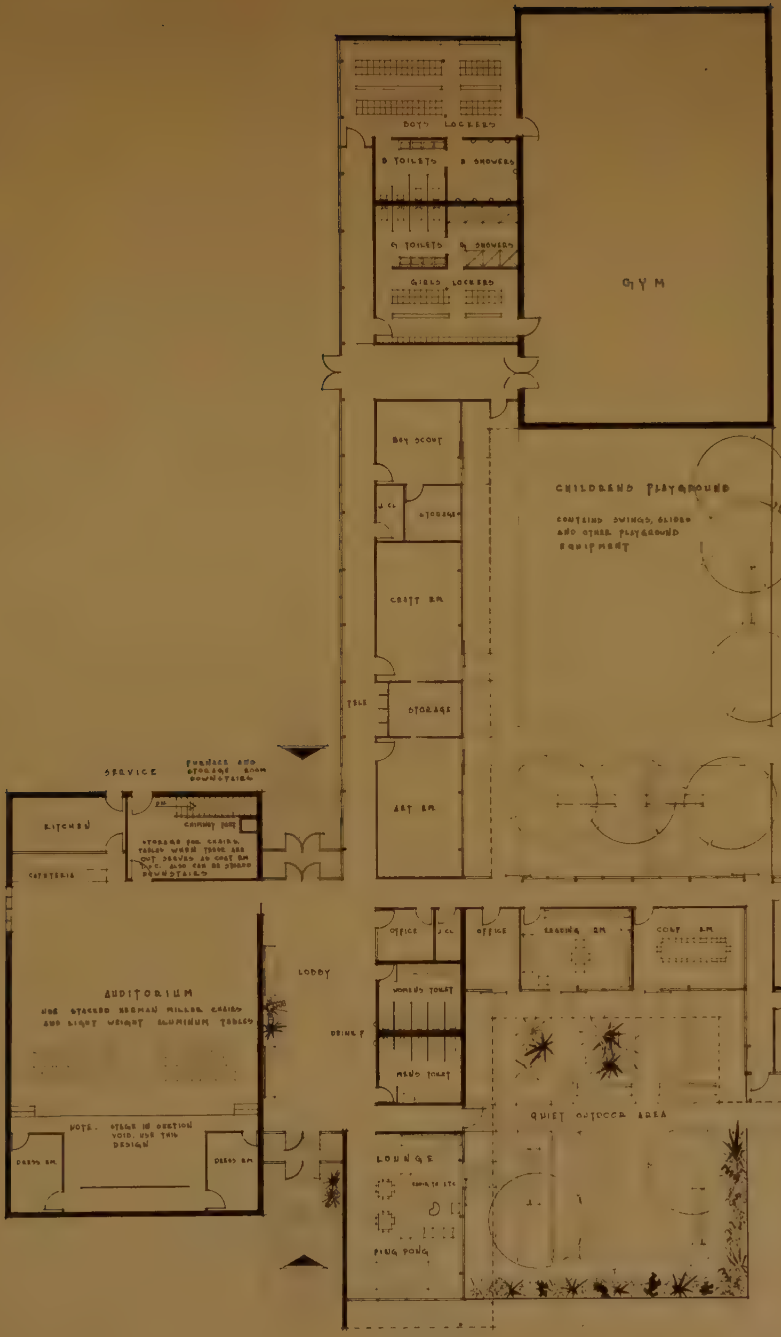
B21
②



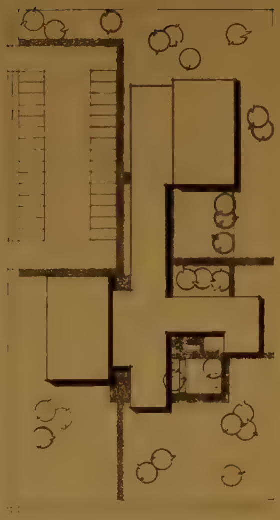
1956-57
17

[illegible]
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
[illegible] A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

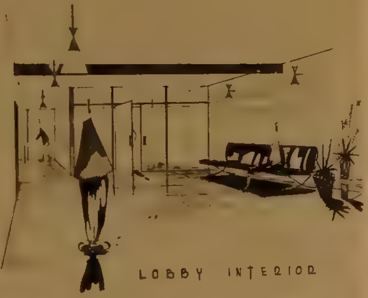
B22
②



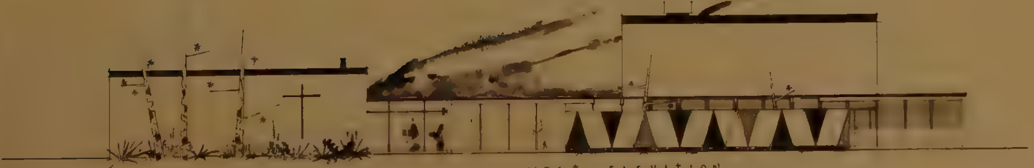
PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'0"



PLOT PLAN
SCALE [illegible]



LOBBY INTERIOR

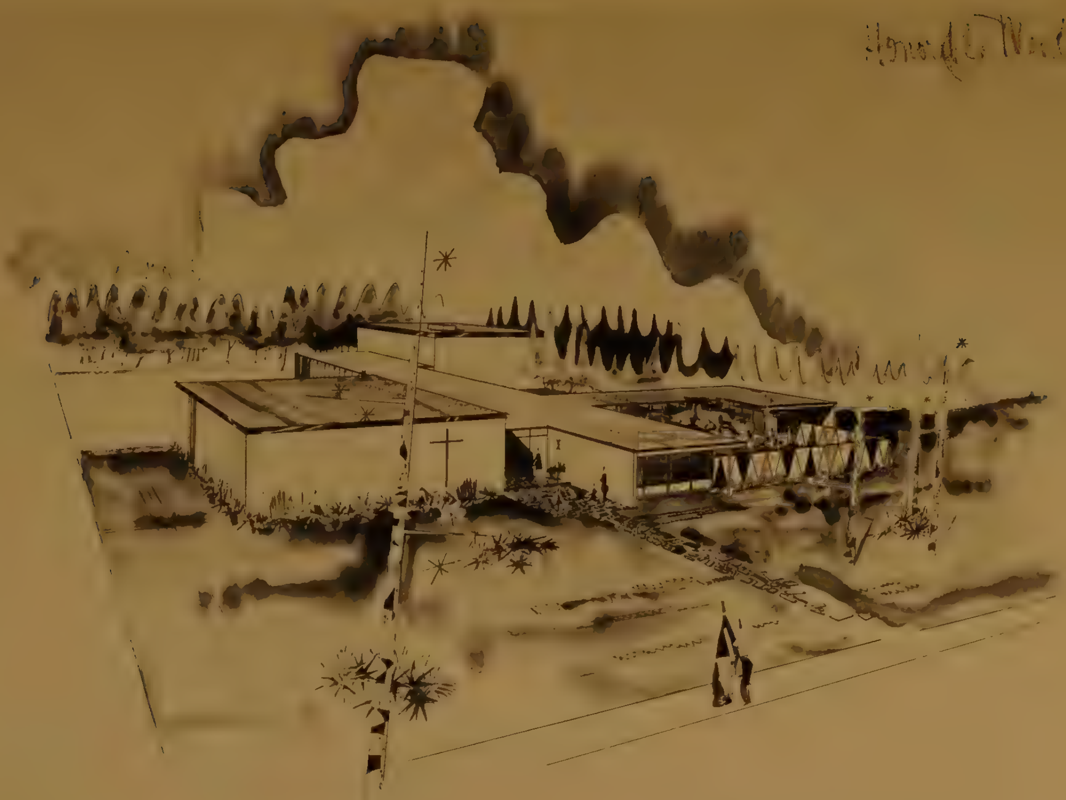


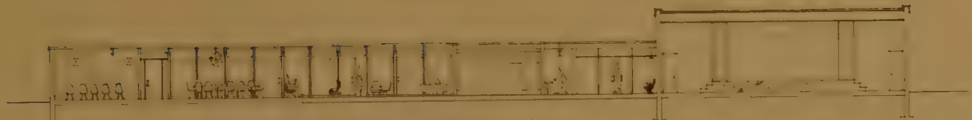
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'0"

1956-57
18

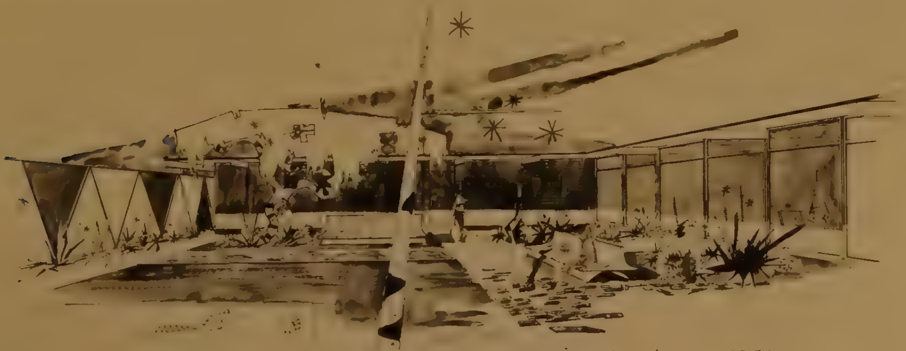
A CHURCH COM

Wall ②

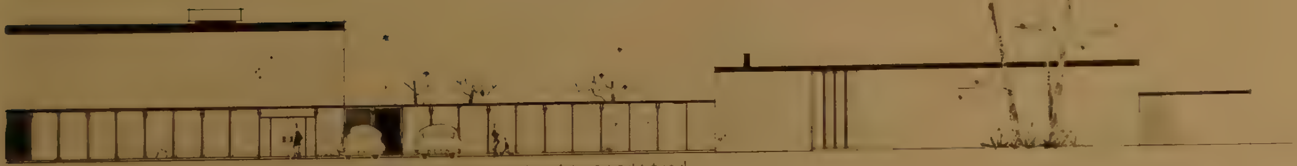




SECTION LOOKING WEST
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



QUIET OUTDOOR AREA

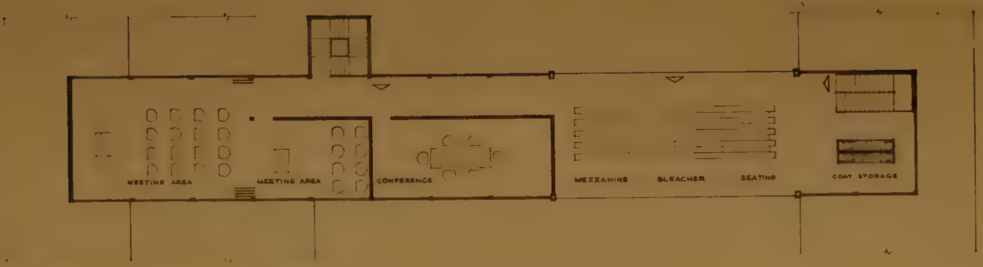


NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

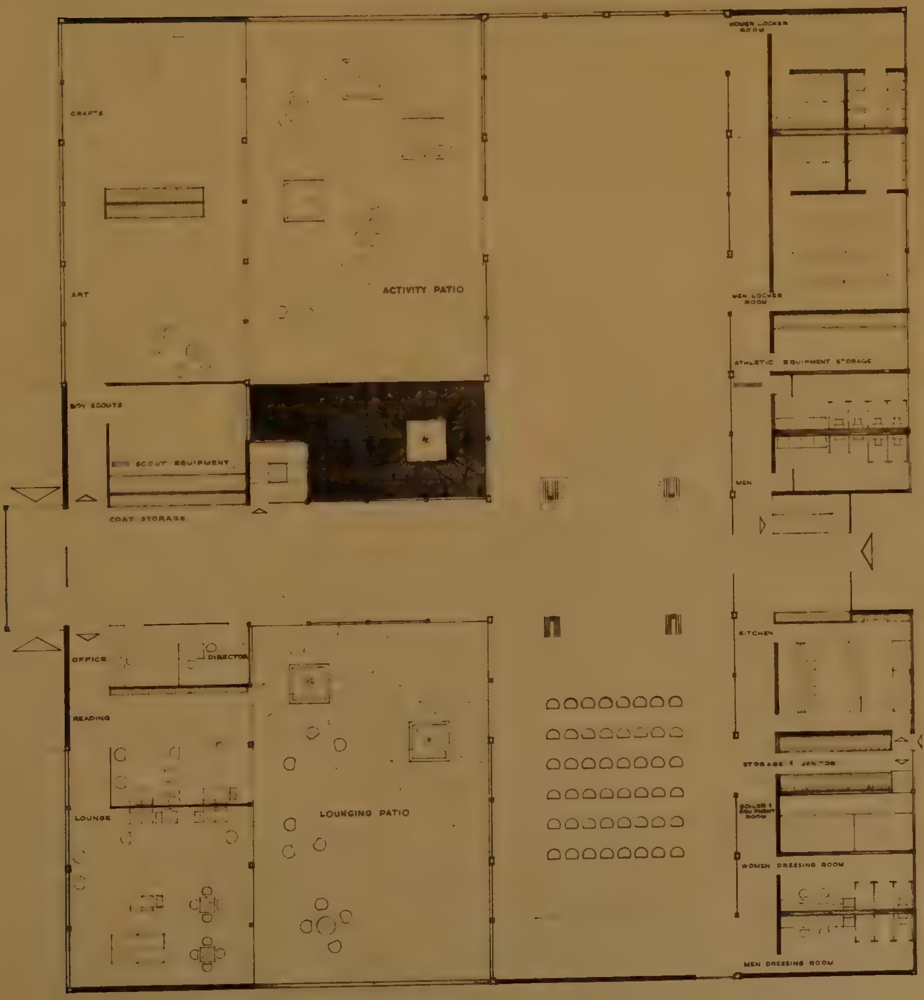
1956-57
18

MUNITY CENTER

B24
②



2ND LEVEL 1/8" = 1'-0"



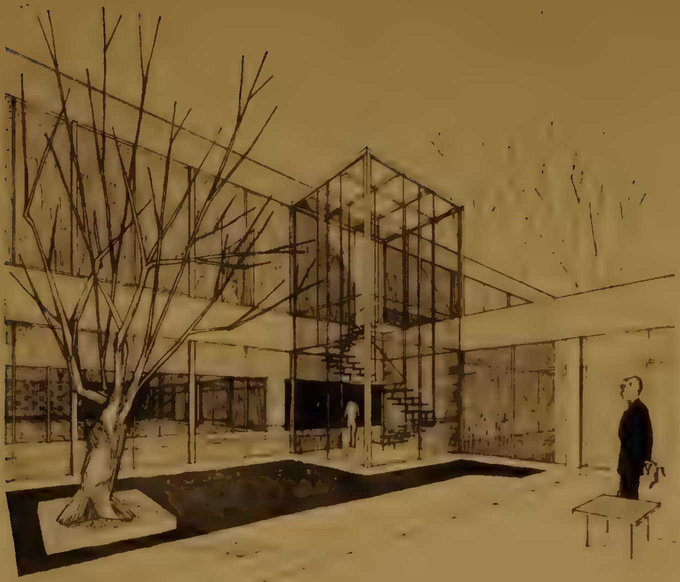
PLAN 1/8" - 1'-0"

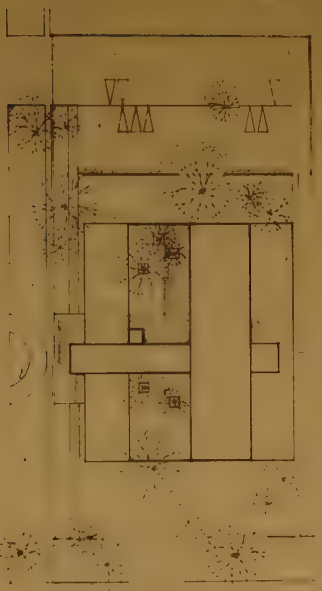
A CHURCH

1956-57
19

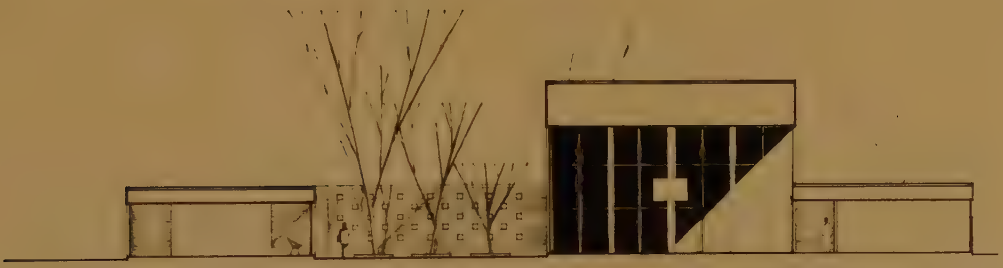
ROGERS, DAVID PEERS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CLASS B N.I.A.E.
COMMUNITY CENTER

Hon Ment B 29
②

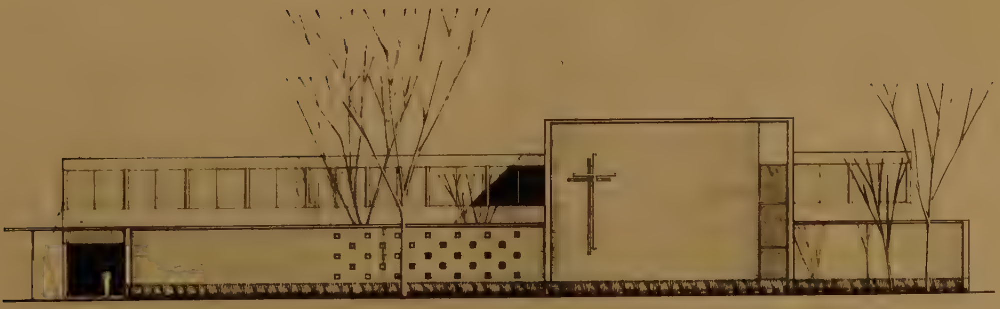




SITE PLAN 1/32"-1'-0"



N-S SEC. THRU GYM 1/8"-1'-0"



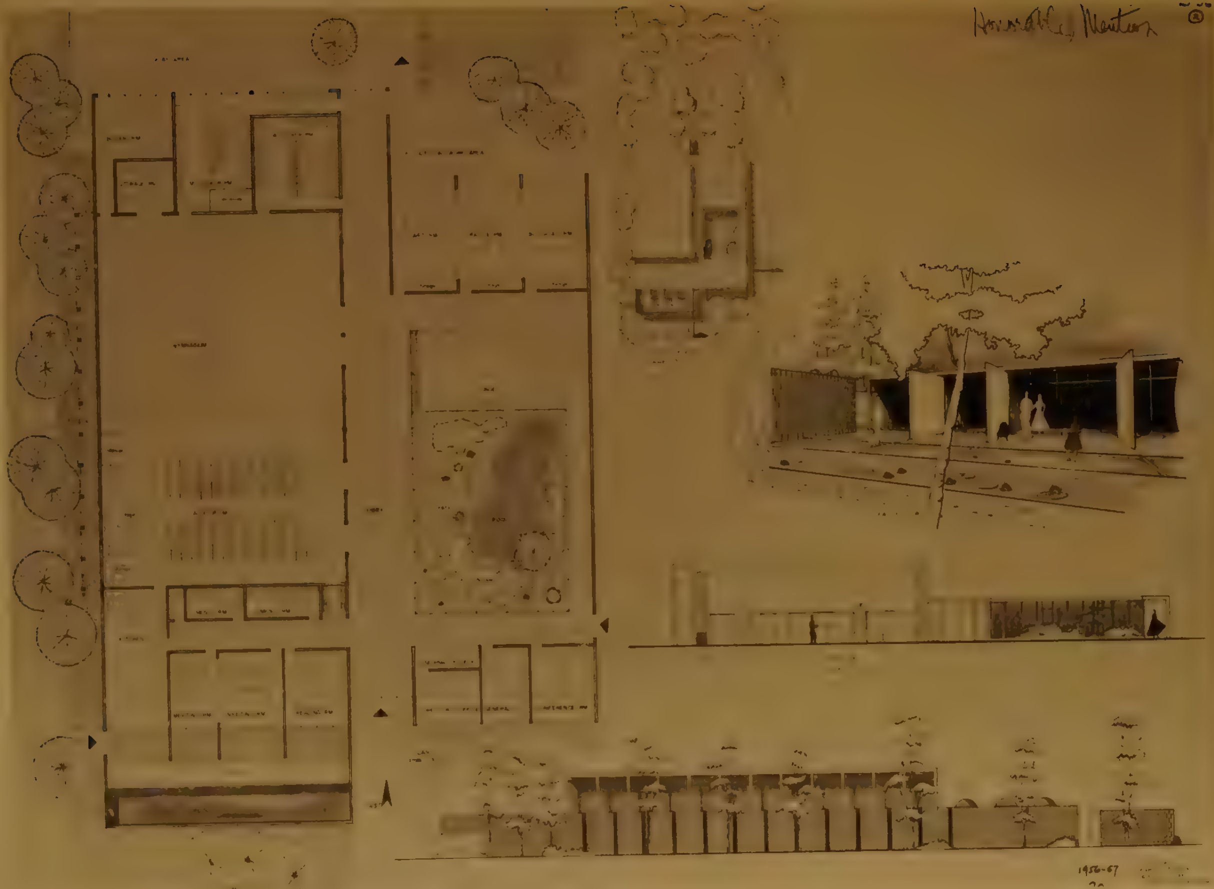
MAIN ST. ELEV. 1/8"-1'-0"

COMMUNITY CENTER

1956-57
19

ROGERS, DAVID [illegible]
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
[illegible]

Honorable Mention ②



1956-57

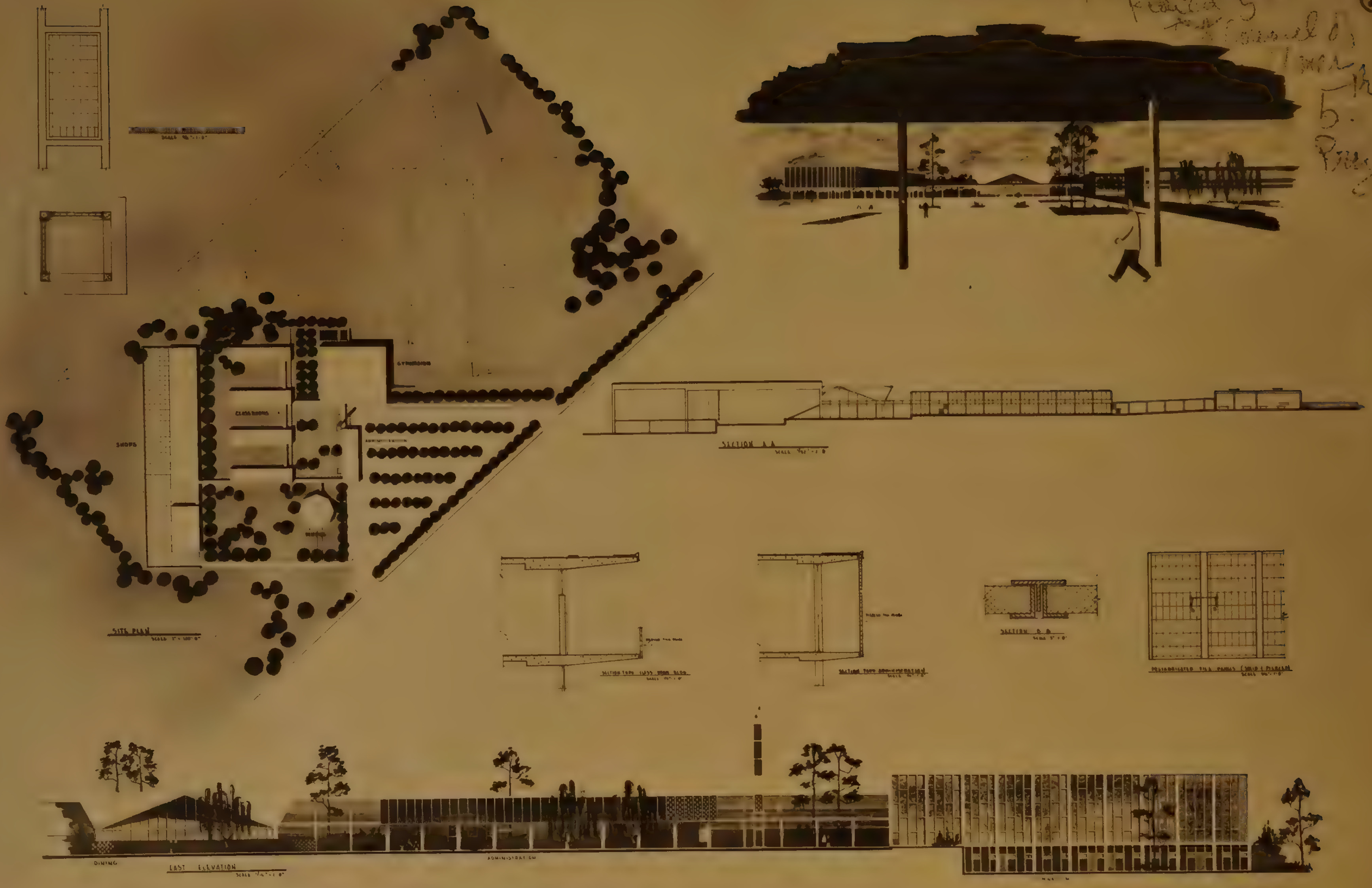
B-36
②

A CHURCH COMMUNITY CENTER

1956-57

Hon. Mention
Placed 5th
[illegible] Council [illegible]
[illegible]
5th
Prize

A2
②

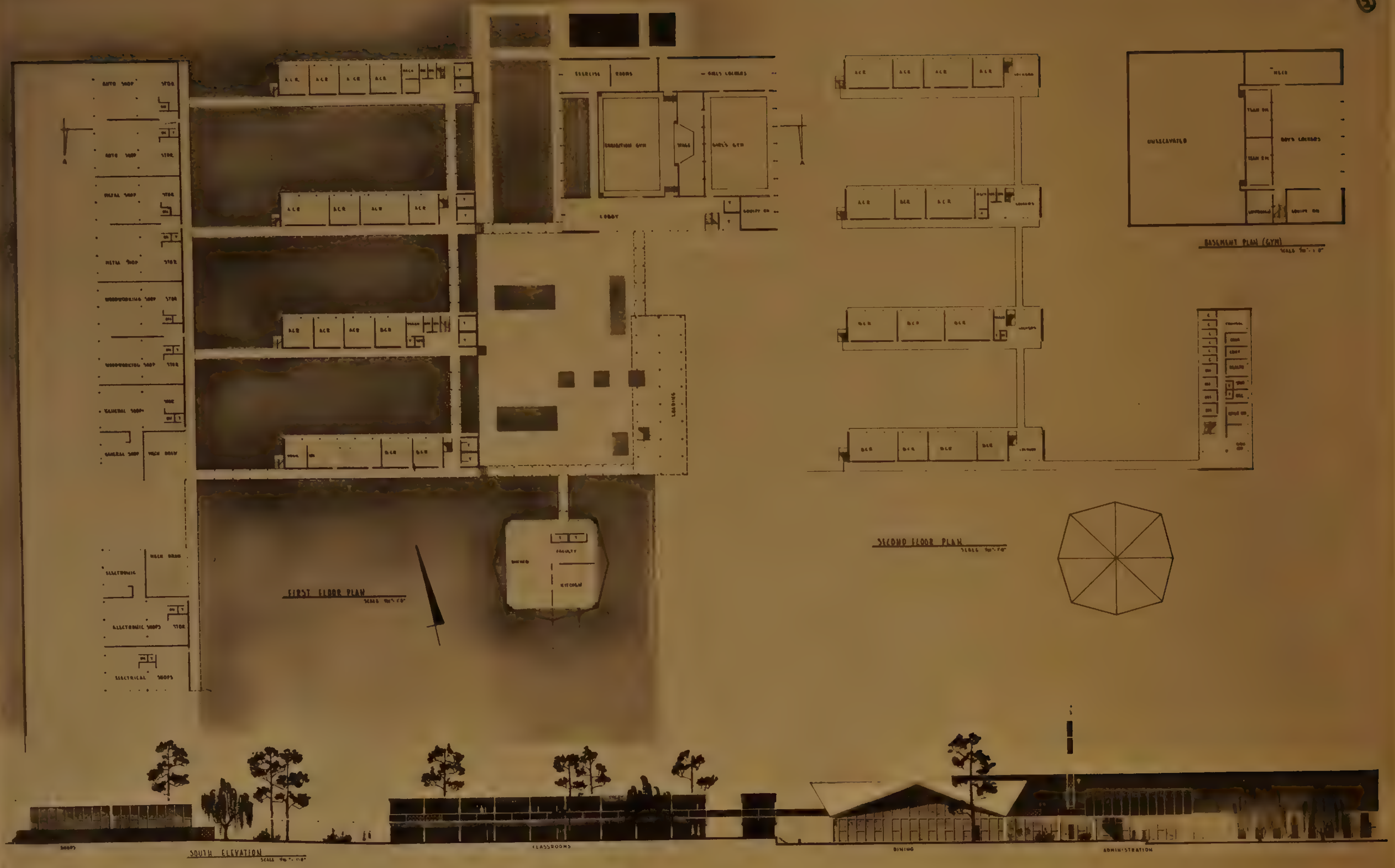


TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZE

CHARLES BLONDHEIM ARCH 40C FALL '56
GA TECH

1956-57
5

A 2 ②



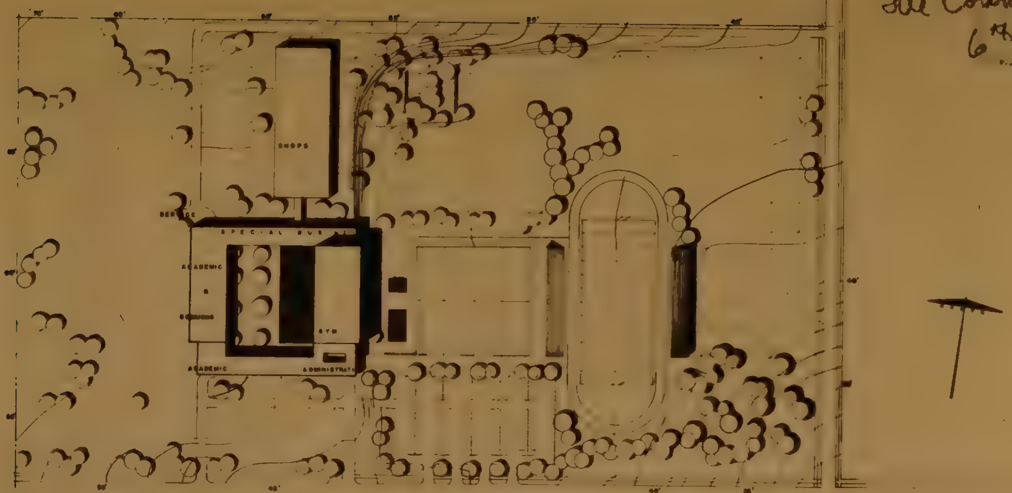
A VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

1956-57
5

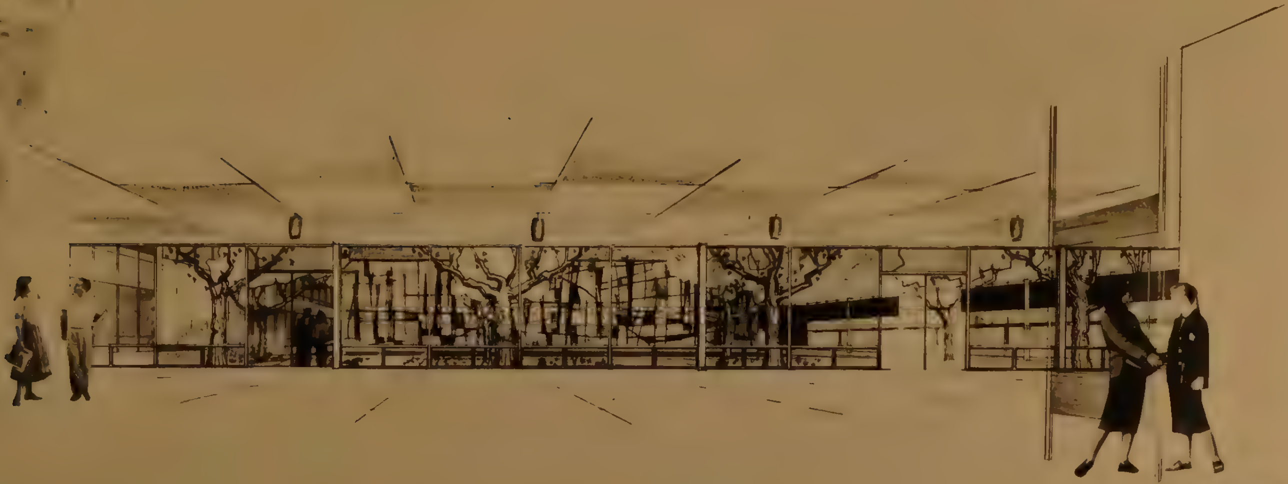
AVOCATIO

A 20
3

Mention
Placed 6th
Tile Council of Am
6th Prize



PLOT PLAN 1" = 100'



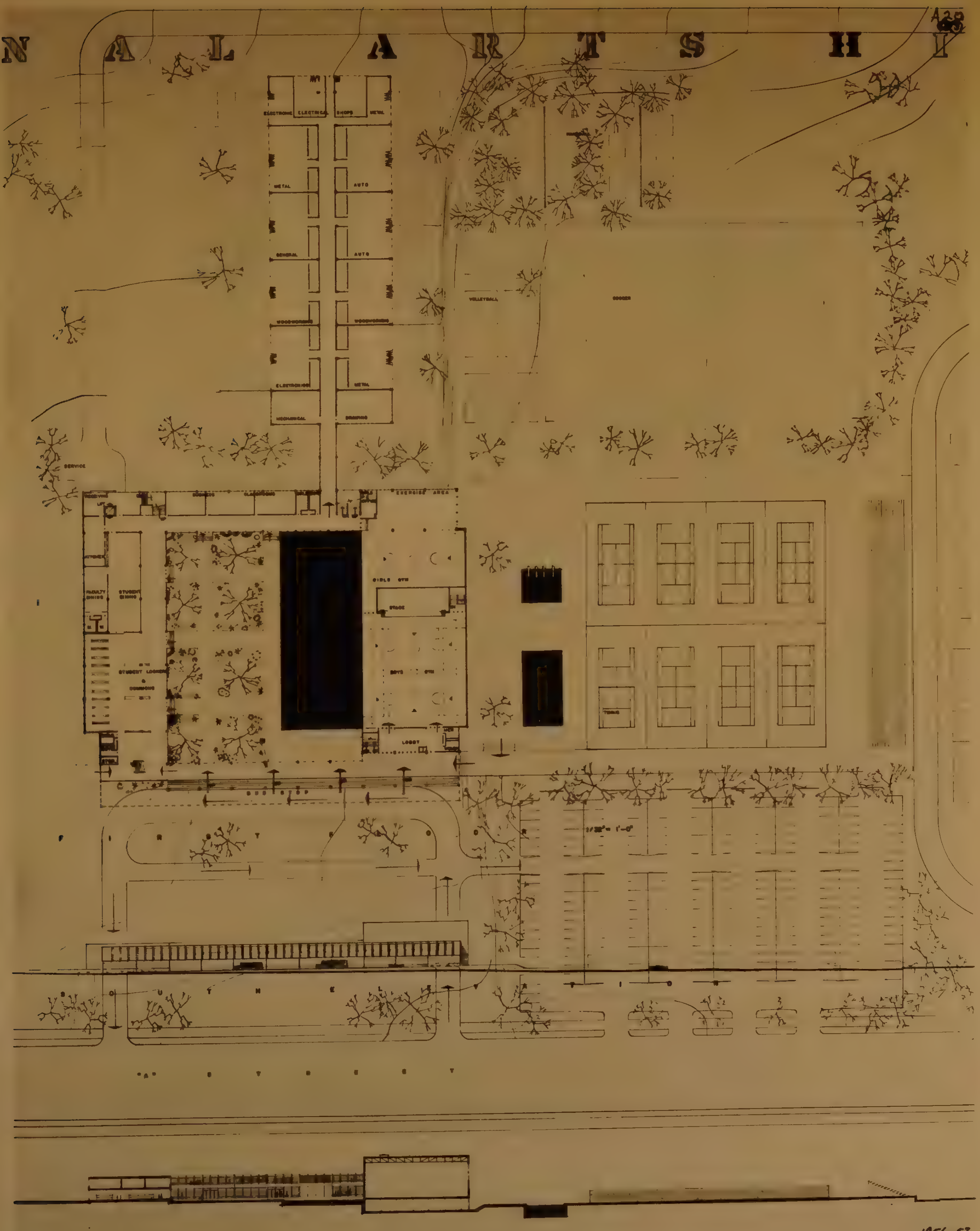
LOOKING TOWARDS WEST GYM FACADE

TILE

1956-57
6

J. JASPER
ARCH 337
CLASS 'A'
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

NAL ARTS HI



SECTION "A — A"

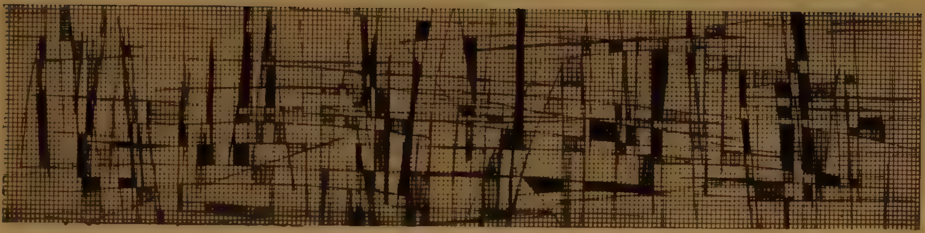
1956-57
6

COUNCIL

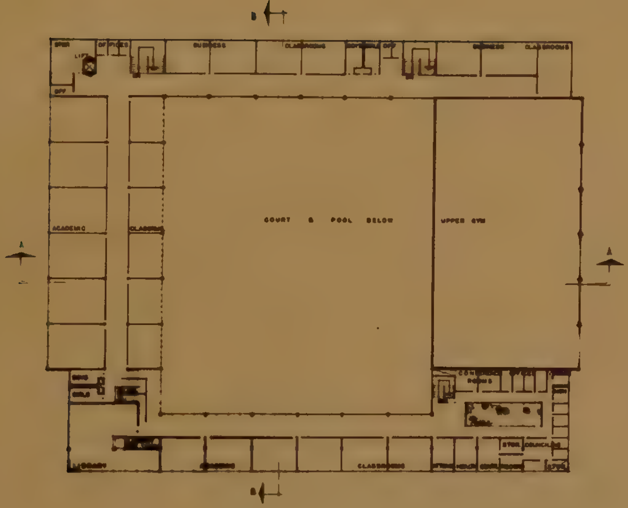
J. JASPER
ARCH 337
CLASS "X"
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

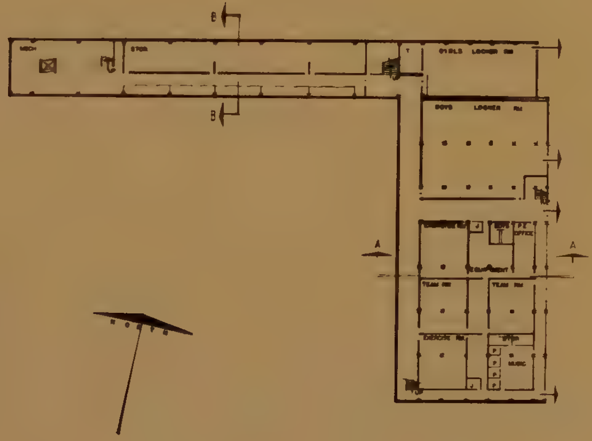
A20
③

GH SCHOOL

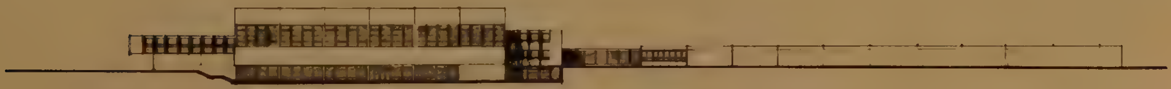


WEST FACADE OF GYM 1/8" = 1'-0"

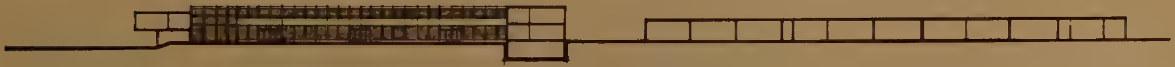




SECOND FLOOR LOWER LEVEL



EAST ELEVATION



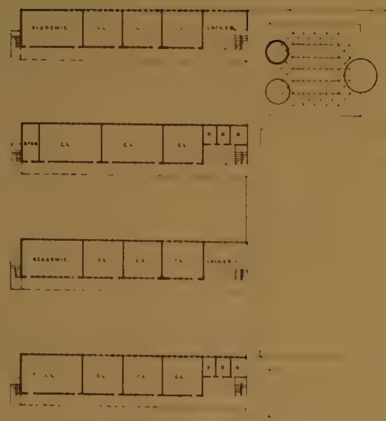
SECTION "B"—"B"

1956-57
6

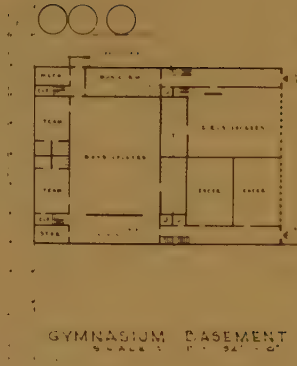
PRIZE

J. JASPER
ARCH 337
CLASS "A"
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

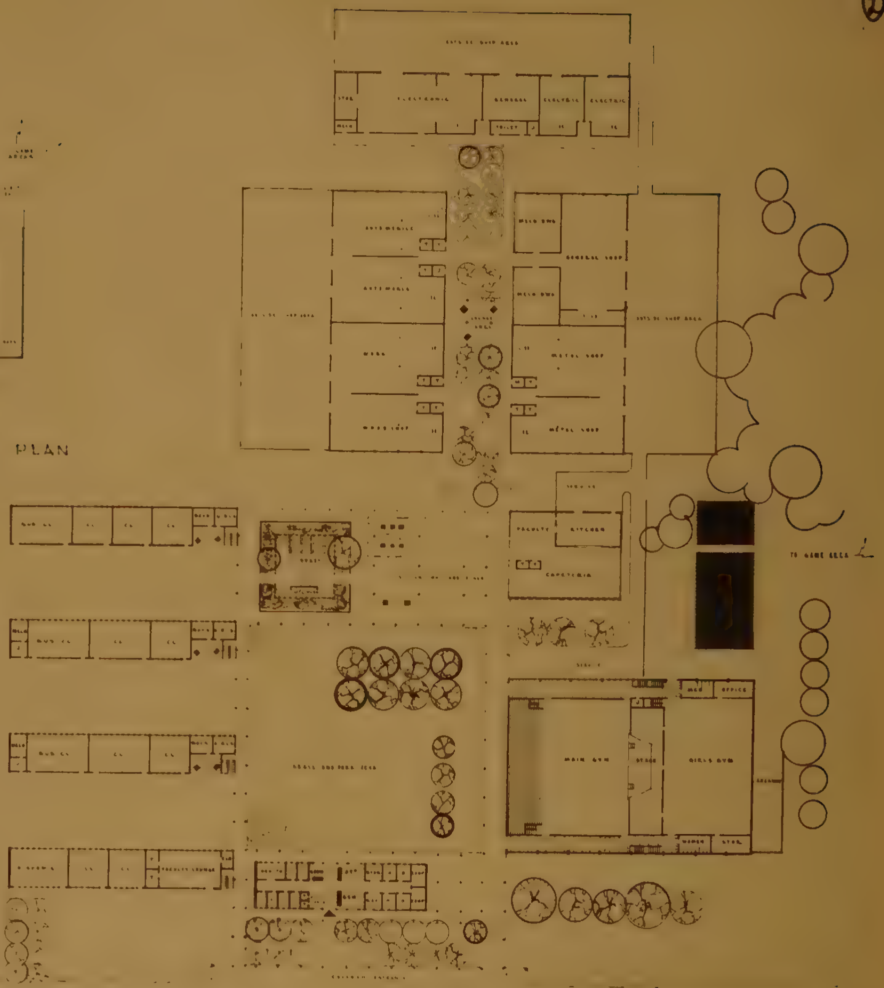
A3 ②



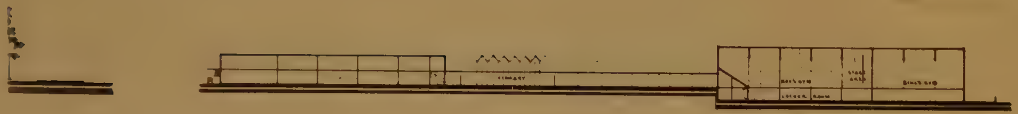
2ND FLOOR CLASSROOM WING



GYMNASIUM BASEMENT PLAN



PLAN



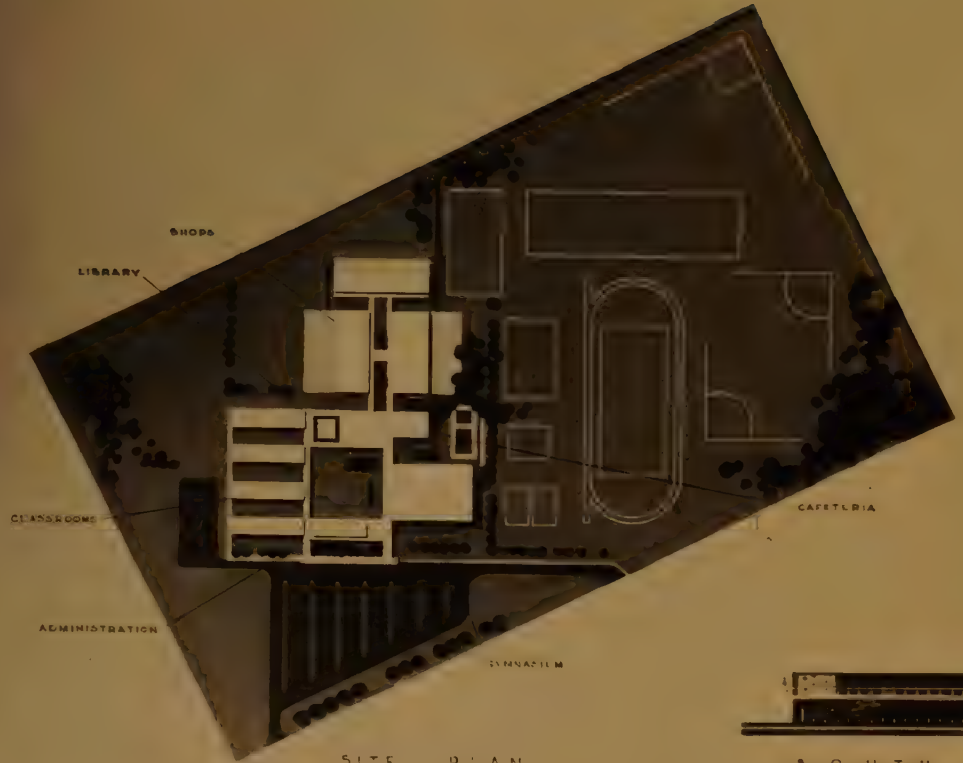
TRANSVERSE SECTION LOOKING NORTH

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE

1956-57
7

ROBERT L CHURCH III
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
NOVEMBER 1956 ARCH 501

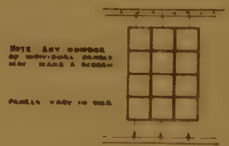
Men Placed 7th A3 ②
~~[illegible]~~ Tile Council of America
7th Prize



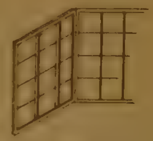
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1" = 100'-0"

DETAILS TO SHOW USE OF CERAMIC TILE

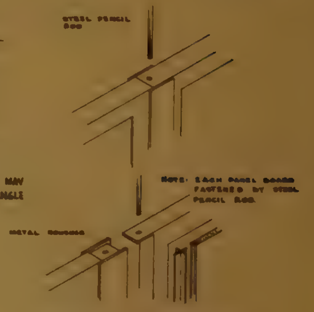
NOT TO SCALE



ELEVATION OF PANEL BOARD SCREEN



EACH PANEL BOARD MAY BE TURNED AT ANY ANGLE

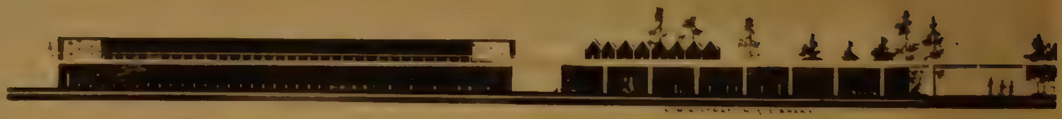


ISOMETRIC TO SHOW THE TYPE OF PANEL BOARD JUNCTION

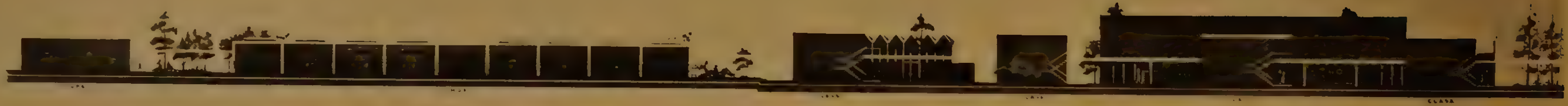
PLAN SHOWING TILE JUNCTION BARS

SECTION THRU JUNCTION

NOTE: VARIOUS CERAMIC PATTERNS AND SHADOW EFFECTS MAY BE OBTAINED BY VARYING SIZES AND SHAPES OF TILE JUNCTION BARS



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1" = 16'-0"

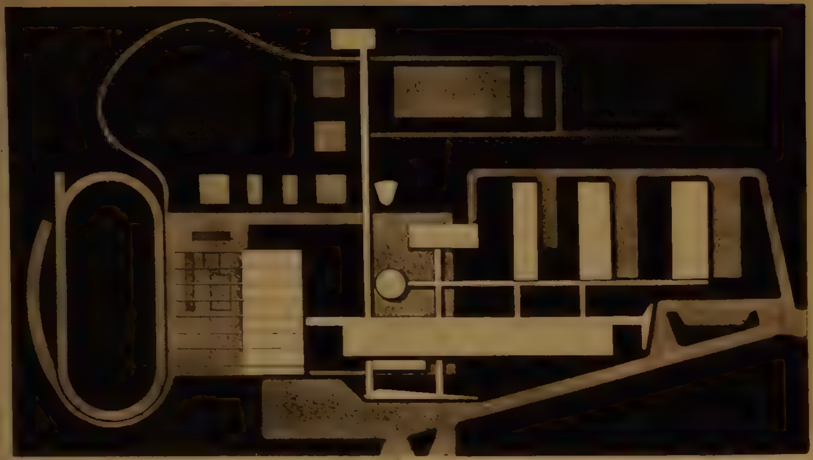


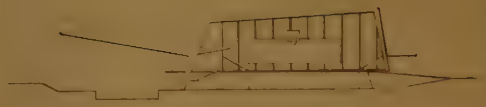
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1" = 16'-0"

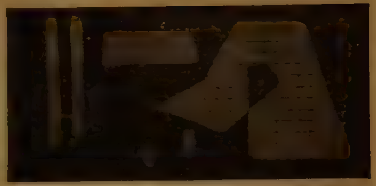
A VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

1956-57
7

Mention A35


PLOT PLAN

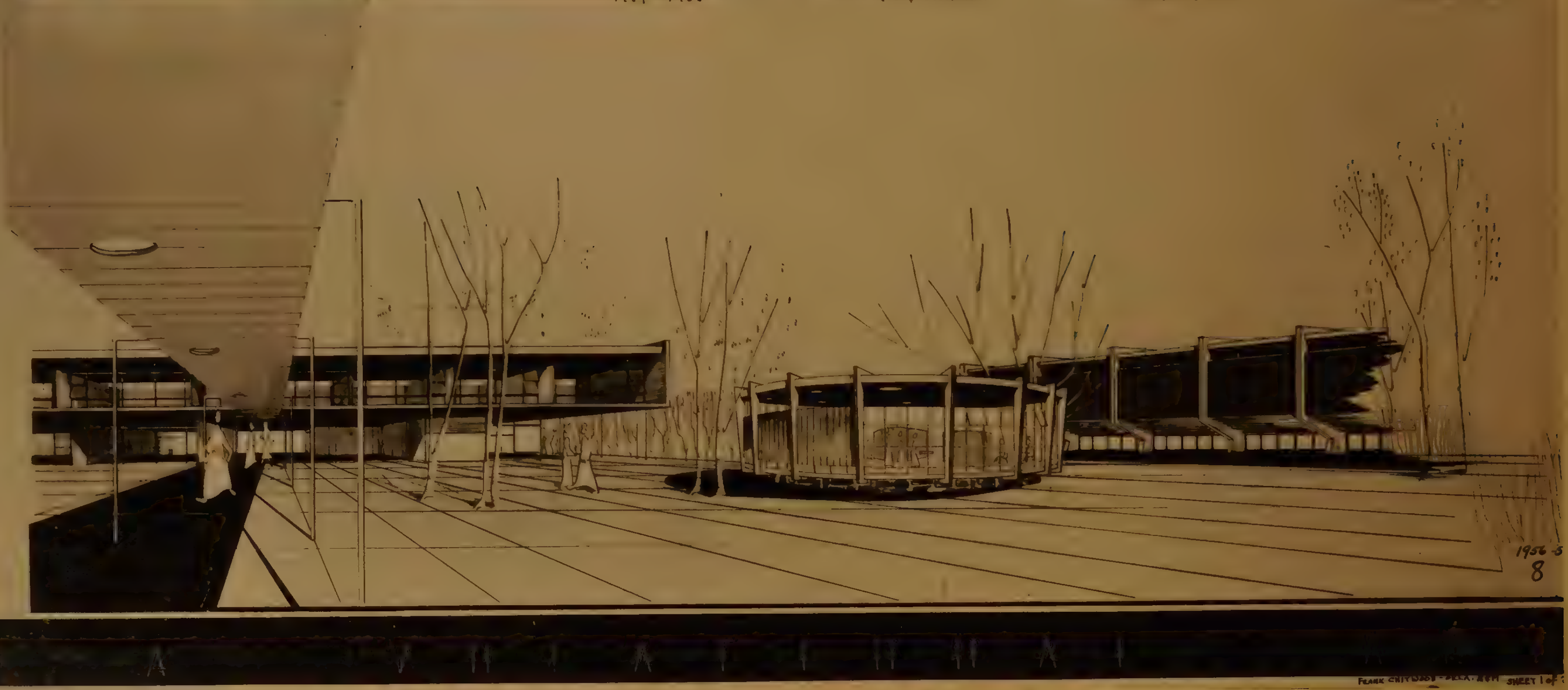

SECTION


TILE DETAIL

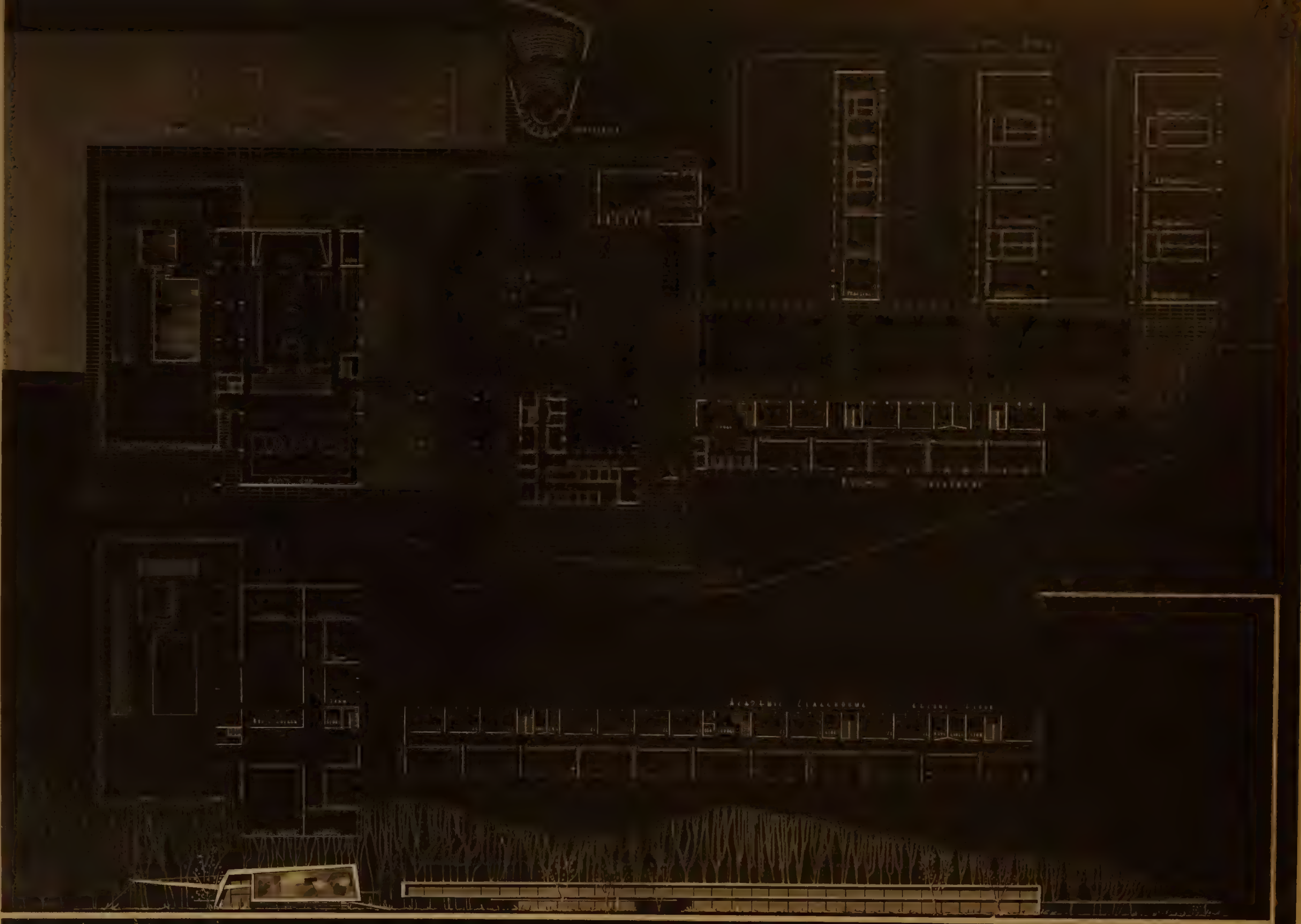
GYM & CLASSROOMS

CAFETERIA & SHOPS

CIRCULATION DIAGRAM


1956-5
8

FRANK CHITWOOD - DELA. A&M SHEET 1 of

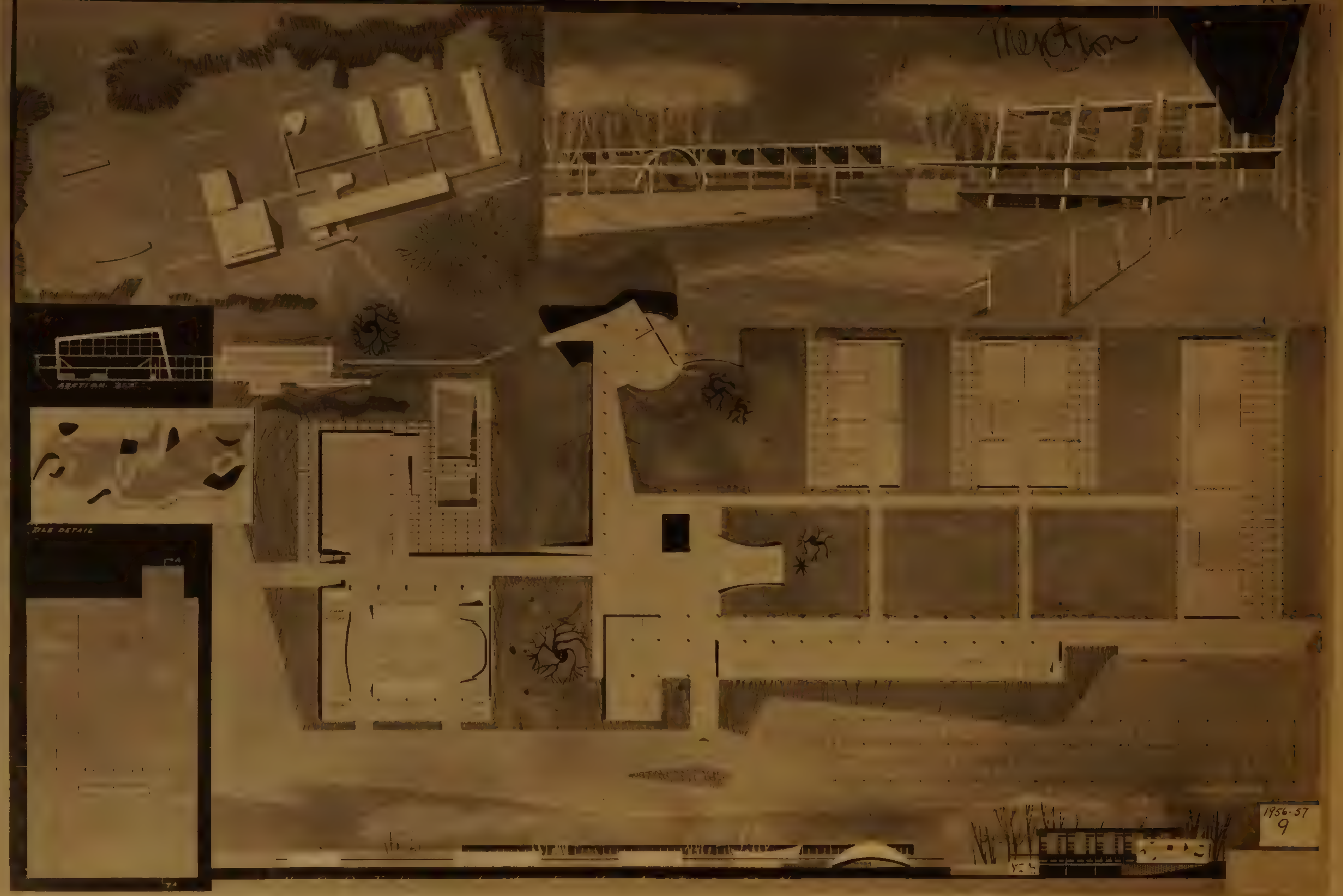


S HIGH SCHOOL

1956-57
8

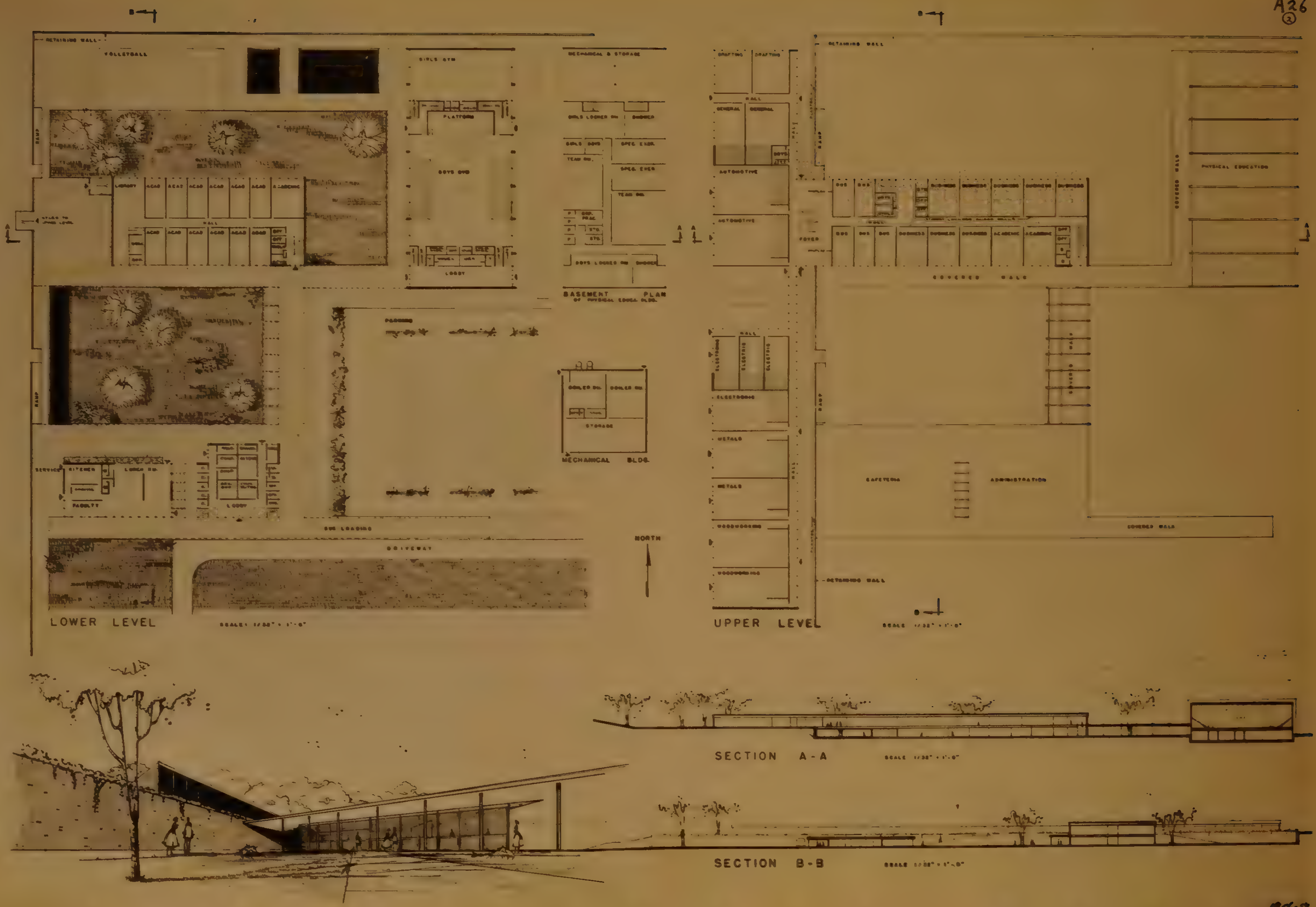
SHEET 2 of 2.

A 37



1956-57
9

A26
②

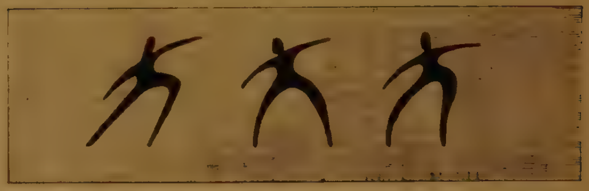


A VOCATIONAL ARTS

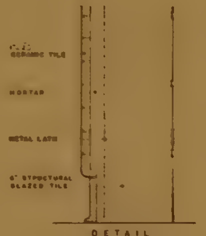
1956-57
10

JOSEPH FRANCIS PAPPALARDO
1108 SOUTH FIRST STREET
CHAMPAIGN ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
R. A. E. CLASS "A" PROBLEM
A VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

A 21 ②



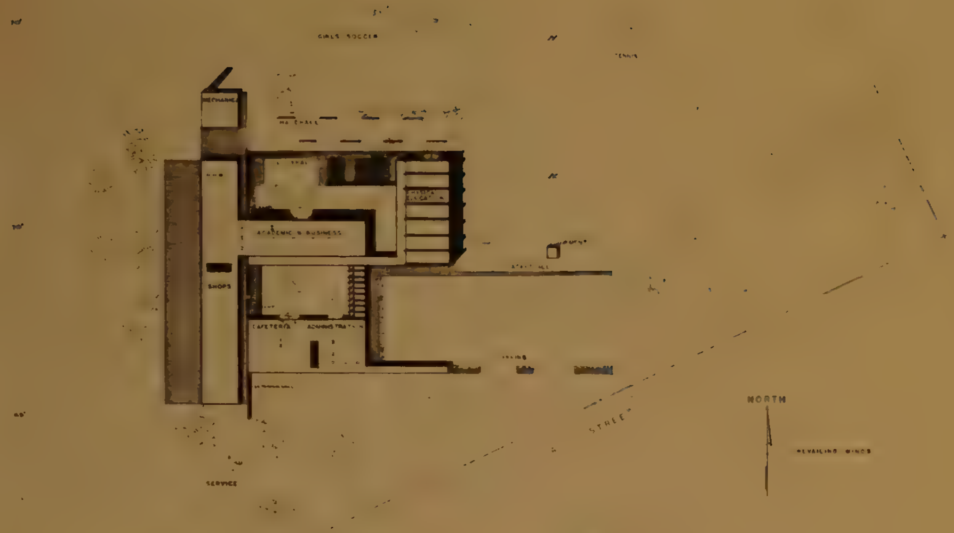
TILE DETAIL OF SOUTH WALL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING SCALE 1"=1'-0"



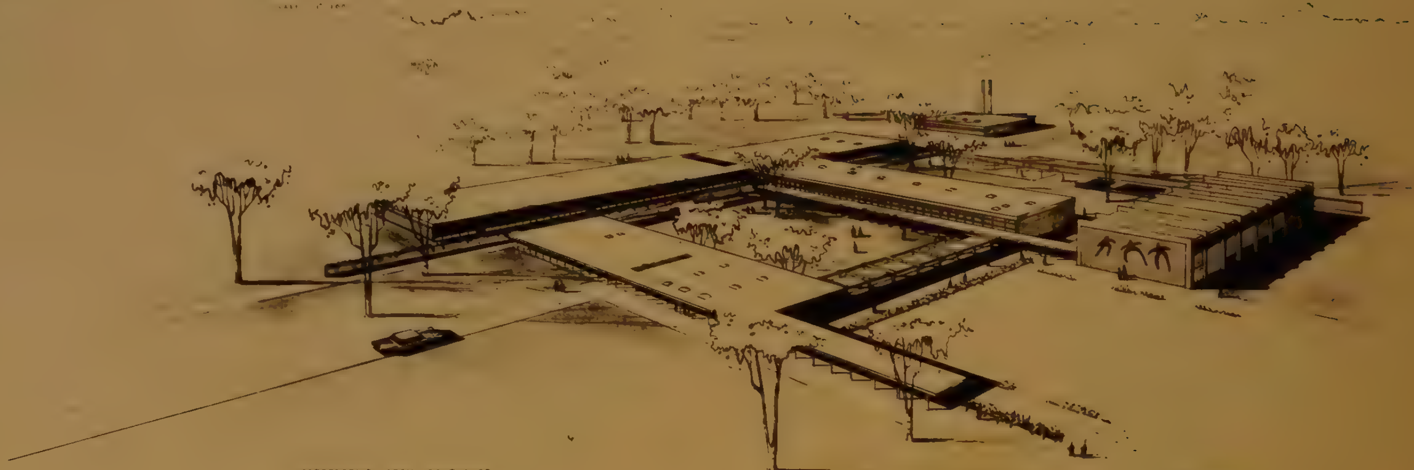
DETAIL
THROUGH BASE OF TILE WALL OF P.E. BUILDING
SCALE 3"=1'-0"

USE OF TILE

REINFORCED STRUCTURAL GLAZED TILE USED AS BEARING WALLS
QUARRY TILE USED FOR FLOORING IN SHOP AREAS AND CORRIDORS
PANELS BELOW WINDOWS OF UNGLAZED CERAMIC TILE
DECORATIVE GLAZED CERAMIC TILE PARTING WALLS IN CAFETERIA
GLAZED CERAMIC TILE USED ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION BLDG. WALL



PLOT PLAN



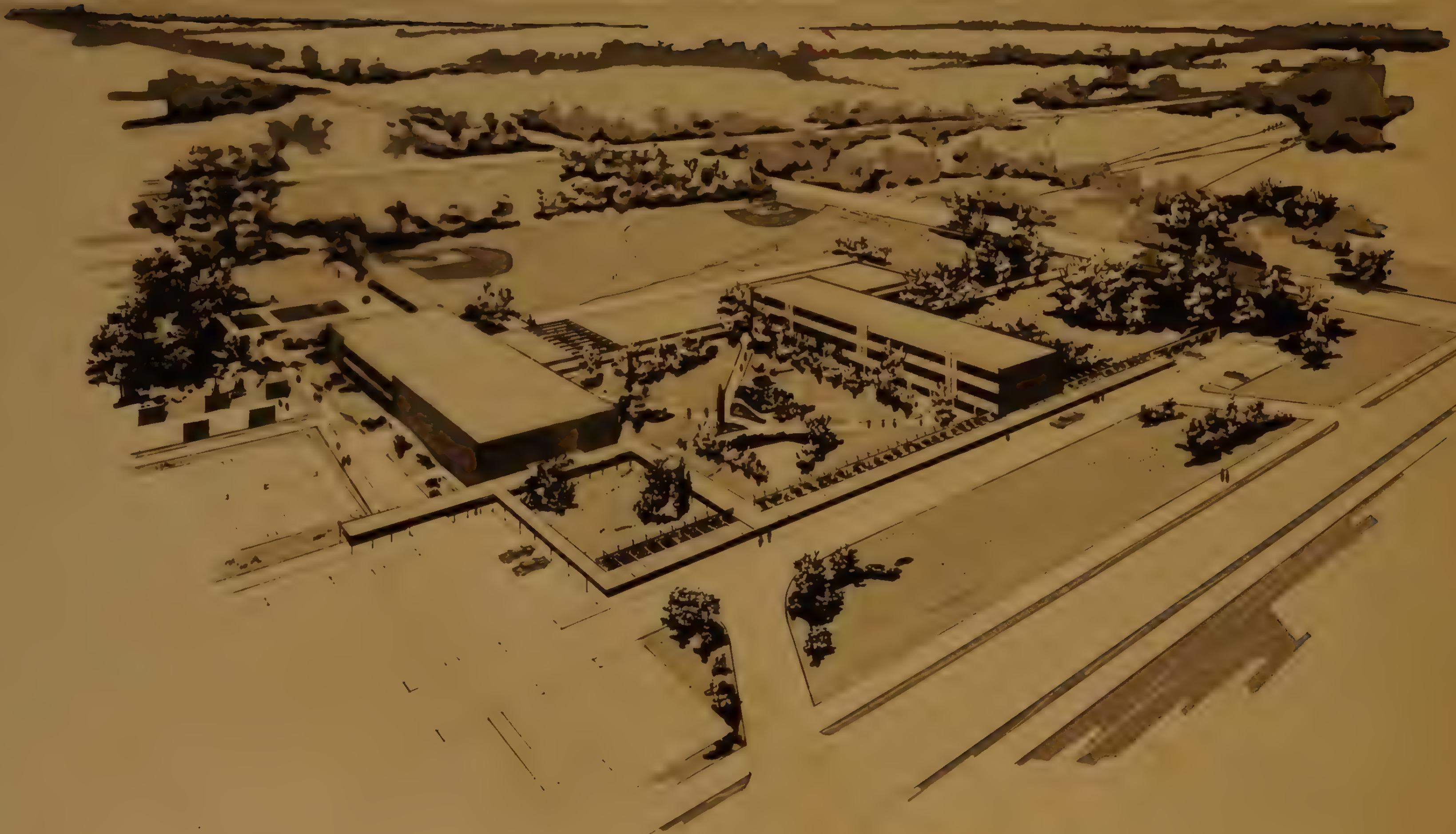
PERSPECTIVE FROM SOUTHEAST

HIGH SCHOOL

1956-57
10

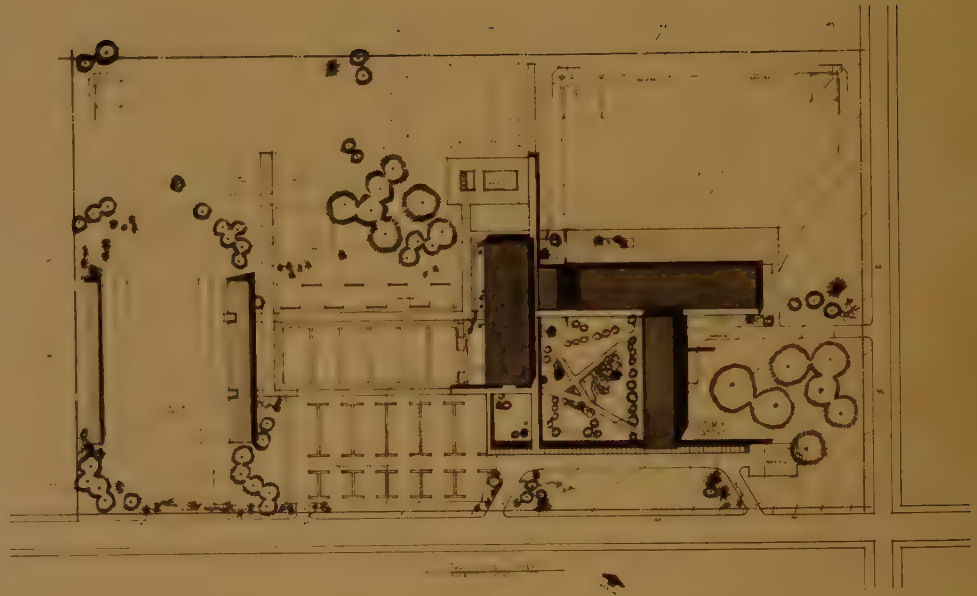
JOSEPH FRANCIS PAPPALARDO
08 SOUTH FIRST STREET
CHAMPAIGN ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
N I A E CLASS "A" PROBLEM
A VOCATION ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

Tile Council of America 2nd Prize
Honorable Mention Placed 2nd



1956-57
2

ROBERT VIRTH
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
[illegible]
[illegible]
VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL



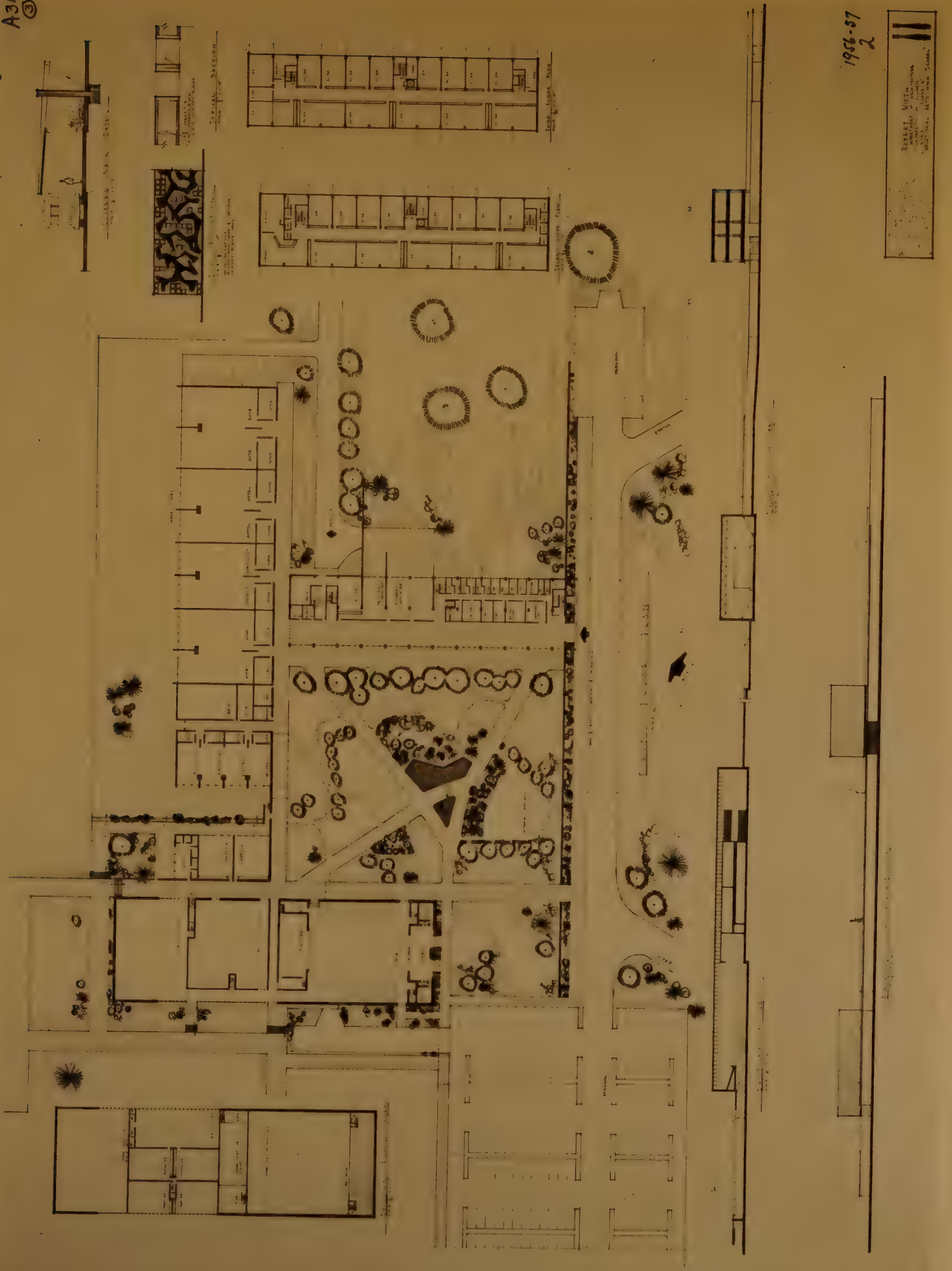
A VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

1956-57
2

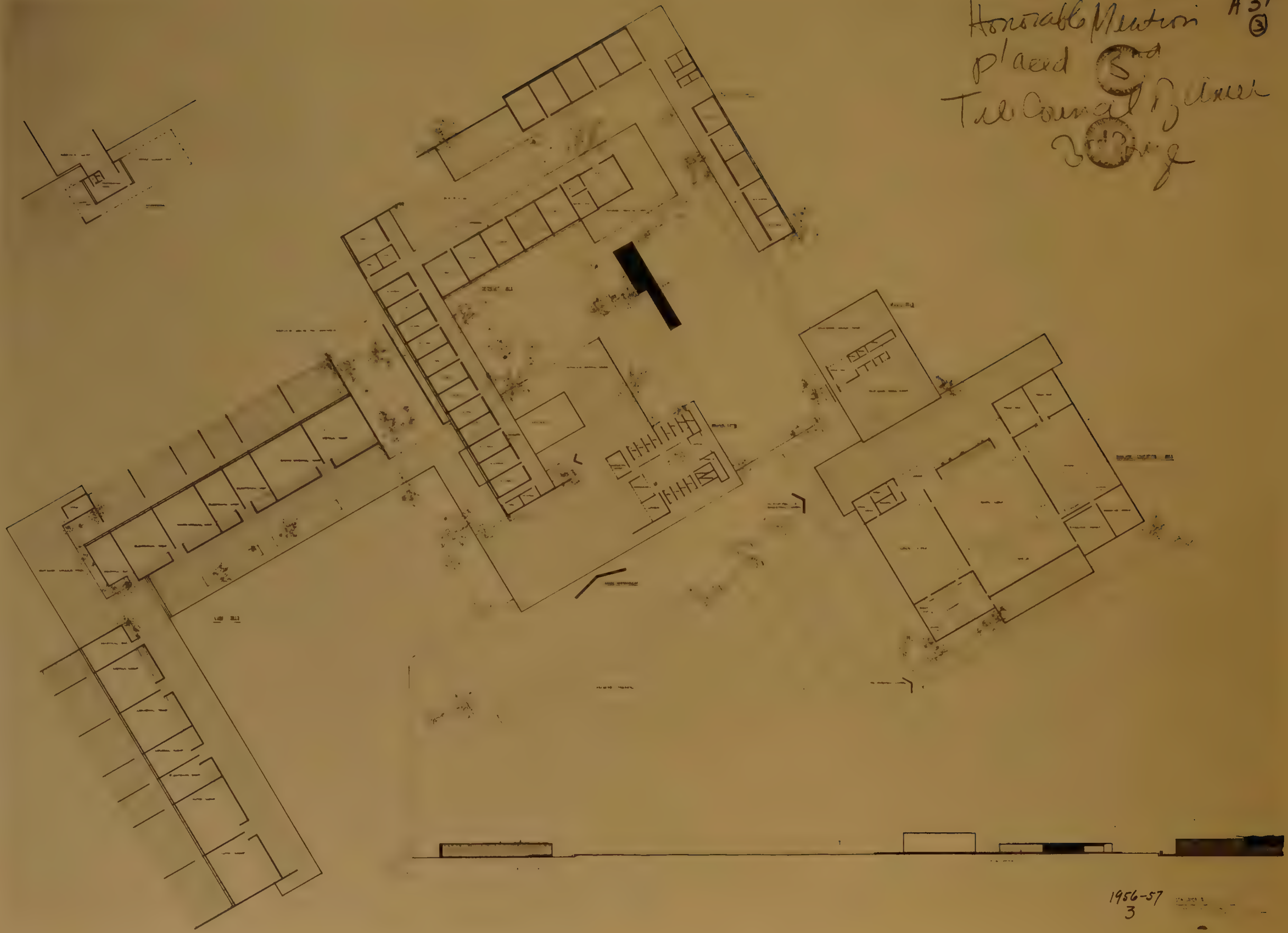
[illegible]
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
[illegible]
[illegible] CLASS "A"
"VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL"

A34 ③

1956-57
2

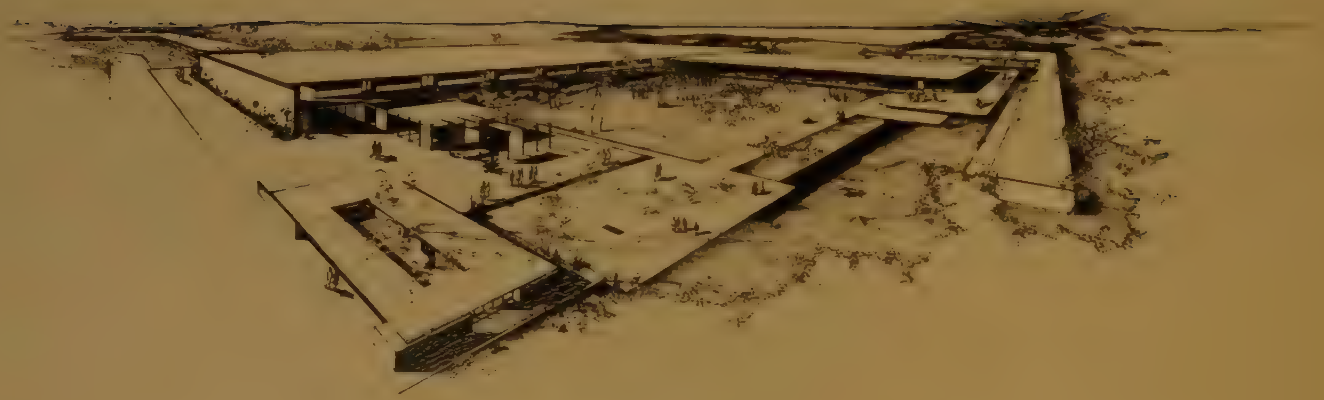


Honorable Mention A 3' ③
placed 2nd
Tile Council [illegible]
3rd [illegible]



1956-57
3

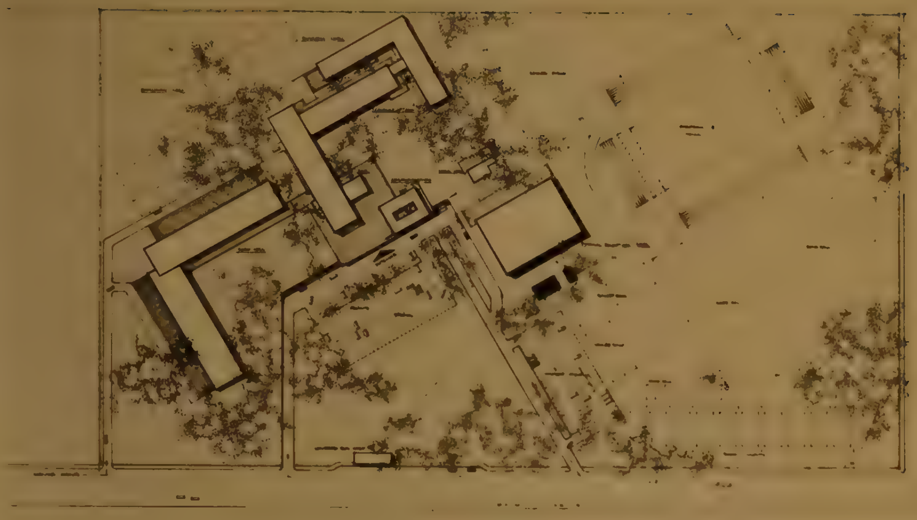
A31
③

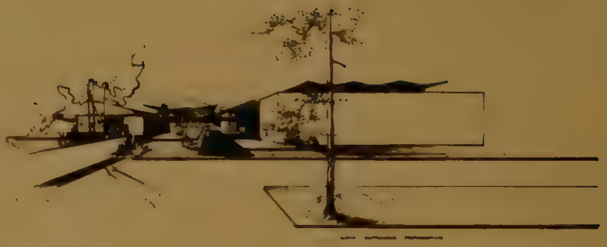


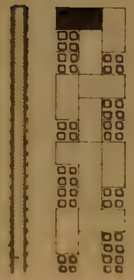
1956-57
3

[illegible]

A 31
③







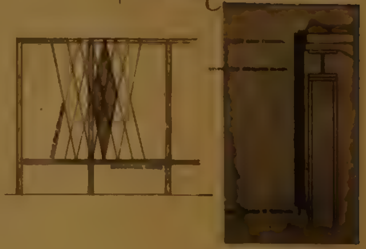
A VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

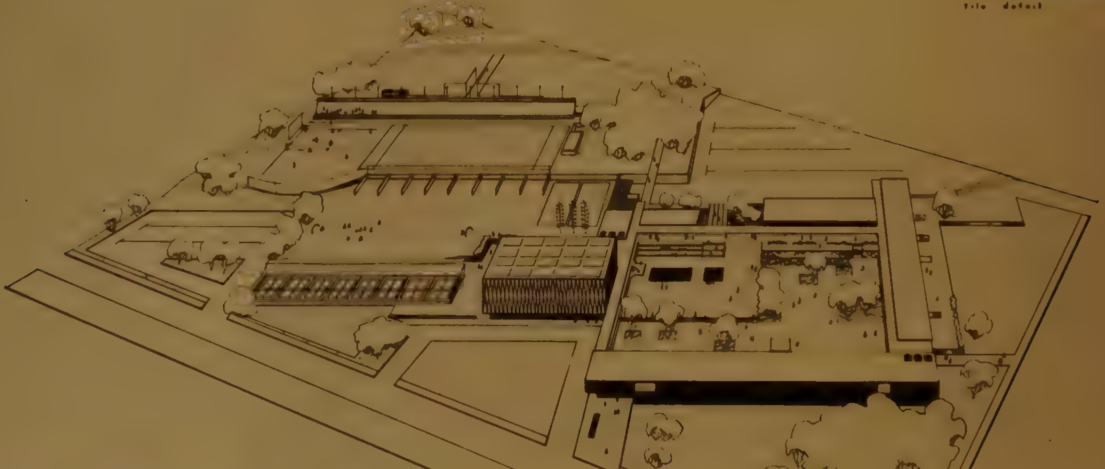
1956-57
3

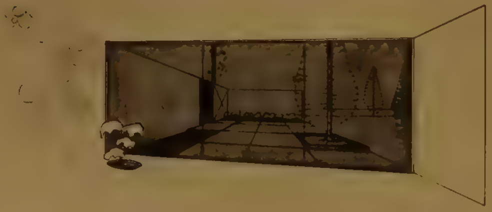
Hon Mention
Placed 4th
Tile Council of Am.
4th Prize

A.17 ③



tile detail





faculty cafeteria court

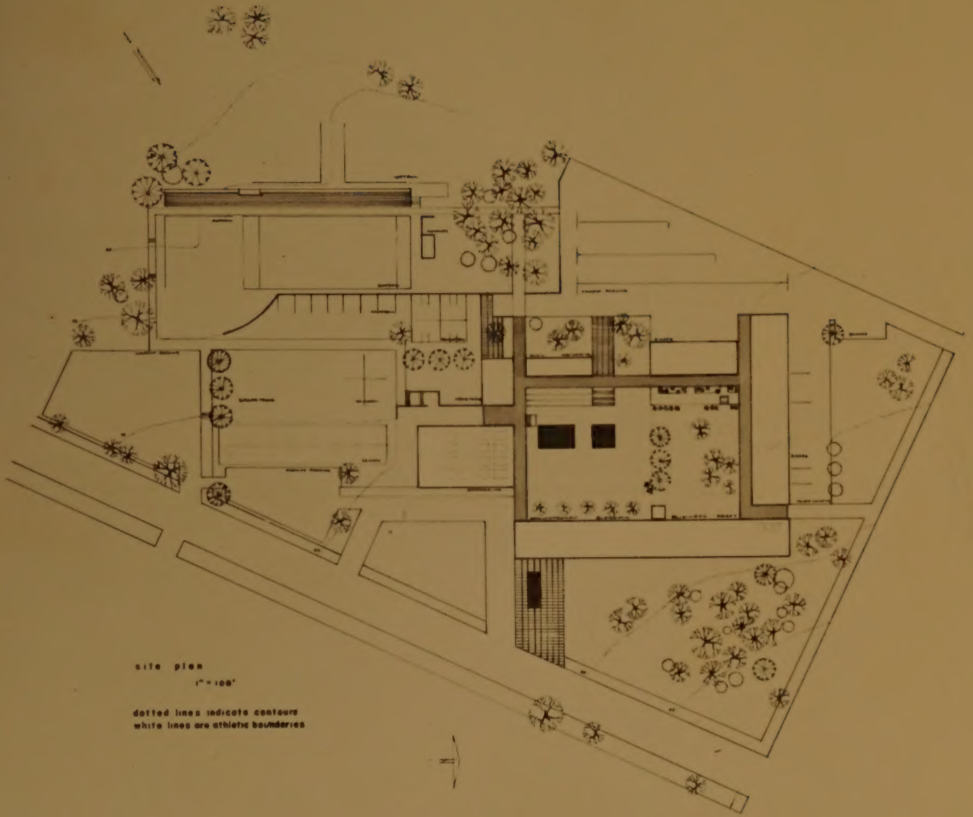
A VOCATIONAL ARTS HIGH SCHOOL —

1956-57
4

WAYNE HANEY
[illegible]

15

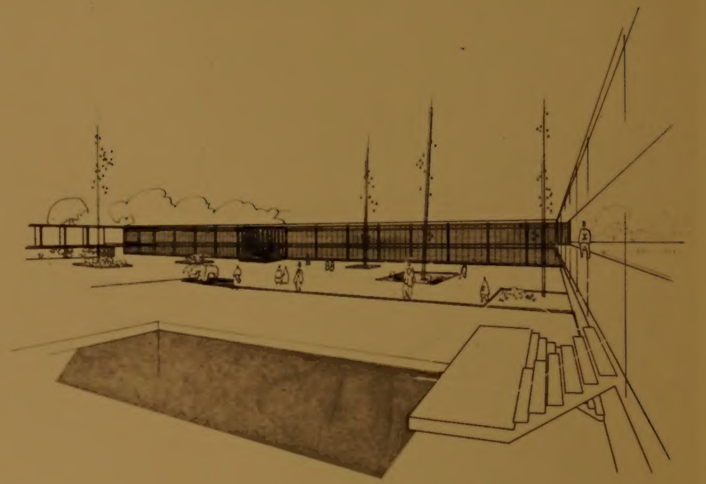
A 17③



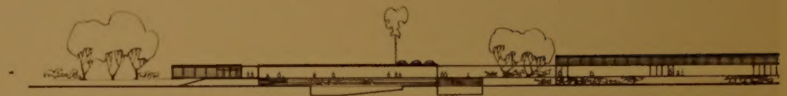
site plan

1" = 100'

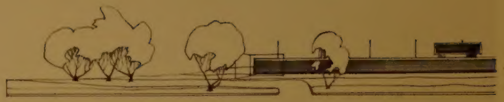
dotted lines indicate contours
white lines are athletic boundaries



interior swimming pool court



section through interior court

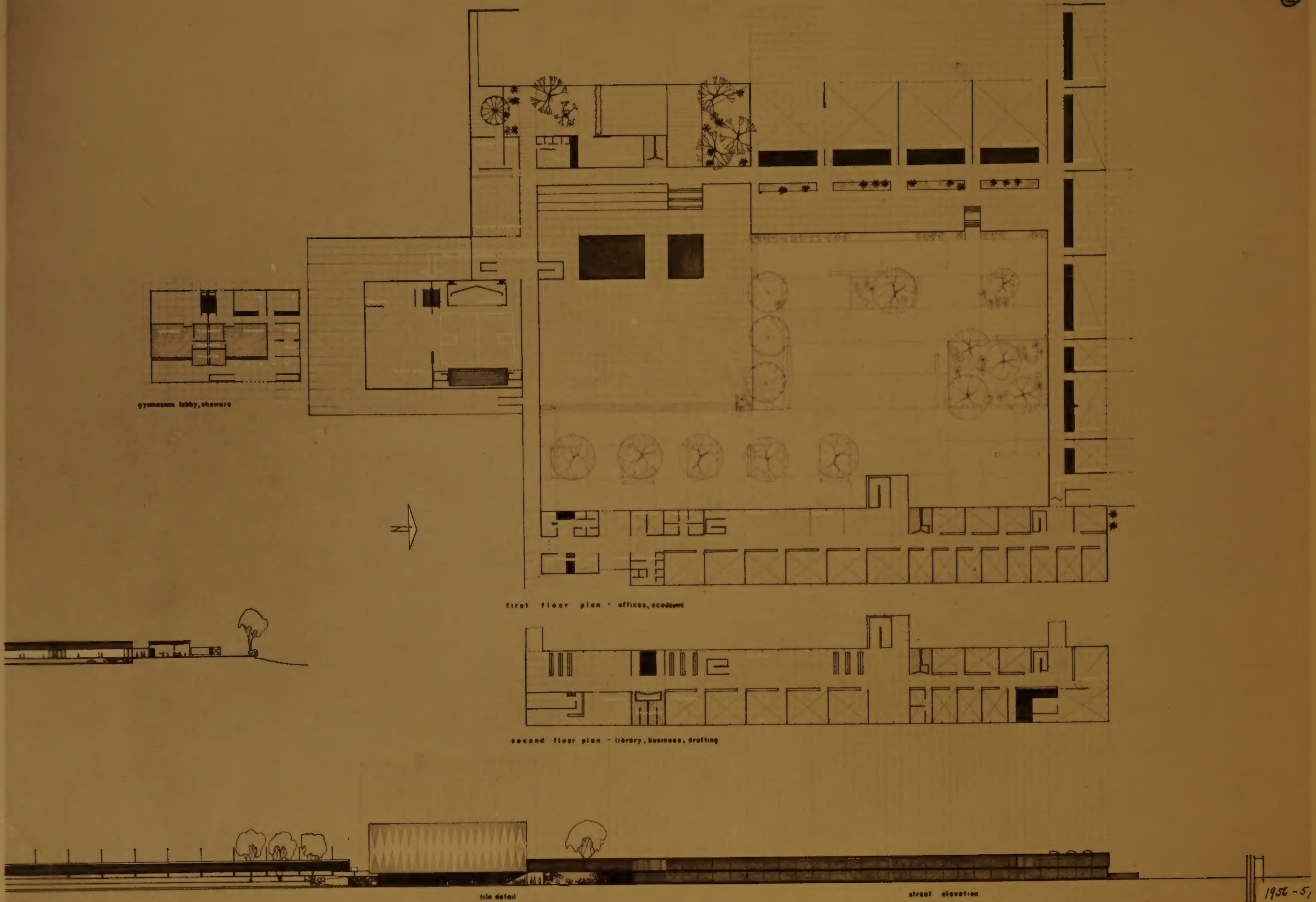


CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ◆ HIAE

1956-57
H

WAYNE HANEY

A17



gymnasium lobby, showers

first floor plan - offices, academic

second floor plan - library, business, drafting

tile detail

street elevation

plans, sections, elevations - 1/16 scale

1956-57
4

Wayne [illegible] - [illegible] champaign
class A - university of illinois

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